The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8402 | 號八初月一十年二緒宣 | FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910. | 五拜禮 | 號九月二十英港香 | $36 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Banks

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [31

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold $1,250,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Gold $5,250,000

Gold $6,500,000
(about £1,500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE:—60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "
For 3 " 3 " "

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [19

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.
C. Stephanus, Esq.
Leo Yung Su, Esq.
J. H. McMichael, Esq.
G. R. Burkill, Esq.
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing-Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force $37,855,885.00
Assets 8,415,250.00
Income for Year 2,566,552.00
Insurance Fund 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager,
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
} Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [810

Hotel.

GRAND HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS Hotel has recently been thoroughly renovated and extensively enlarged and is now Luxuriantly Furnished and Up-to-date in every respect. Situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Gas and Electric Lights and Fans. Large and Comfortable Lounge. Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, Sanitary Arrangements of the latest. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to

J. H. OXBERRY,
Manager.

FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trocadero), leading Caterers in London, and GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.

Telephone No. 197.
Telegraphic Address "Comfort" Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1910. [376

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver $16,000,000
..... $31,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. Bulloch, Esq.—Chairman.
Robert Shewan, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. H. Armstrong, Esq. | S. A. Levy, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq. | F. Lieb, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq. | W. Logan, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick | G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
G. R. Lammert, Esq. | H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1910. [20

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " — 3½ "
" " " 3 " — 3 "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [21

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,660,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	HANKOW.
KOBE.	TIENTSIN.
OSAKA.	PEKIN.
NAGASAKI.	NEWCHWANG.
LONDON.	DALNY.
LYONS.	PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK.	ANTUNG.
SAN-FRANCISCO.	LIOYANG.
HONOLULU.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI.	CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months ..... 4 % p.a.
" 6 " ..... 3½ % "
" 3 " ..... 3 % "

TAKEO TAKAHIGHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warschauer & Co.
} Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co.
W. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Jacob S. H. Stern
} Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [43

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	HIMALAYA ..... L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R.	6 A.M., 10th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	ASSAYE ..... Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	Noon, 10th Dec.	*See Special Advertisement.*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUNDA ..... Capt. R. A. Peters	About 16th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	SOMALI ..... Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	About 28th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA ..... Capt. F. J. Fox	About 3th Dec.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [4

Intimations.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

SILVER WARE

of all descriptions.

Guaranteed 90 per cent. Silver suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Remaining Stock have been well polished.

40 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ON VIEW AT SHOP.

Formerly occupied by KUHN AND KOMOR, under ASTOR HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD. [741

KUPPER PILSENER BEER.

THE LONG BOTTLE WITH THE LONGEST REPUTATION.

SOLE AGENTS—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
Established 1864.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1910. [33

Hotels.

WEISMANN'S FRESH GRAPES.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1910. [407

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [87

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:	HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:
MONDAY, 5th December.		THURSDAY, 8th December.	
8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN	10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN
TUESDAY, 6th December.		FRIDAY, 9th December.	
8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM
10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN	10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN
WEDNESDAY, 7th December.		SATURDAY, 10th December.	
8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	5.15 P.M. HONAM		5.15 P.M. HONAM
		SUNDAY, 11th December.	
		10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	

On and after the 1st January the Saloon Fare will be reduced to $6 Hongkong Currency.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,215 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

On SUNDAY, the 11TH DECEMBER, 1910.
The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 4 P.M.

FARES:
1st Class Return $2, Single $1.50. 2nd Class Return $1.00, Single 60 cts.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. (Subject to change according to state of the tide).

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

When planning your trip to any of the above places it would be as well to call at the Office of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Hotel Mansions, First Floor, and talk matters over with a representative of the Company, who will be glad to quote fares and assist in arranging a trip that will be most pleasant. Illustrated and Descriptive Handbooks, Sailing Lists, Time-tables, &c., can be obtained on application to the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS
(Opposite the Hongkong Hotel and Blake Pier)
Hongkong. [1

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [35

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMBAU, Proprietor. N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 191 Telegrams "Astor." [84

WISE BUYERS

learn by experience, and experience has thought them that the best investment is the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
SOLE GENERAL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, CANTON & SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA. [10

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Regener (T. 6,751)	About TUESDAY, 13th December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. O. Pahnke (T. 17,050)	WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. G. Balte (T. 17,300)	About WEDNESDAY, 14th December.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Regener (T. 6,751)	SATURDAY, 31st Dec., at Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" (T. 5,050) Capt. F. Sambill	Middle of December.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System o Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1910. [7

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [701

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [59

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [1

Intimation

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [18

Intimations.

GENTLEMEN,

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/2 yds. —double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette.

Silk Scarves, assorted colours; Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated. Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,
NO. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [682

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [45

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

17, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909 [8

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.1., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length .....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length .....481 ft.
Width of Entrance . 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 23 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet × 100 feet × 25 feet deep.

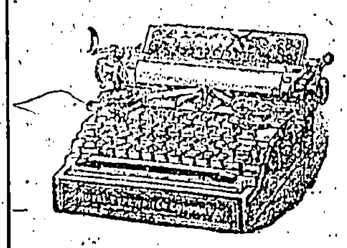
EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats; floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1392, Takashimacho Office 291, or 2050, Irifunecho Office 2251.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,313 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage o 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [32



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD

TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost $165 Little, Last Long. Will Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of TYPEWRITERS, GRAMAPHONES, AND SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and TYPEWRITERS FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT

61, DES VŒUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. [

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [41

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSON AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

March 29, 9th March 1909 19

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms. 458

LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN
USED POSTAGE STAMPS
AND
PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock. Prices Moderate.

MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A CHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [478

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan—Oct.
Allagar	3,600	8,555	29,027
Alor Pongsu	2,628		12,157
Alma	1,100		4,850
Anglo Malay	59,162		464,218
Ayer Kuning	320	400	2,186
Ayer Molek	2,168		11,068
Ayer Panas	1,580		4,339
Balgownie	7,655	8,481	84,818
Batak Rabit	1,310		3,835
Bantang	4,133		19,307
Batu Caves	14,728		104,070
Batu Tiga	9,602		63,870
Bernam		1,100	1,100
Bertam	10,350		83,893
Bikam	3,145		16,767
Brich	1,675		5,892
Bukit Kajang	5,293	5,664	40,458
Bukit Rajah	36,311		308,965
Bukit Lintang	4,700	4,750	34,720
Bukit Timah	1,422	1,357	5,218
Bukit K. B.	612		1,605
Carey United	12,250		86,550
Castlefield	5,047		31,168
Changkat Serdang	3,142	2,955	29,541
Changkat Salak	2,157	2,3 4	9,462
Cheng	950		950
Cicely	15,145	15,326	103 317
Consolidated Malay	25,035		189,920
Caledonia	26,000		179,127
Chumor			1,174
Chersonese	2,385		13,630
Chita		500	500
Damansara	93,190		258,100
Domision		440	440
Edinburgh	6,200	8,000	61,950
Federated (Selang.)	17,058		91,338
F.M.S. Rubber	24,145		423,862
Gedong	22,000		117,100
Glenealy	2,132	7,034	17,665
Glenshiel	4,784		29,493
Golden Hope	9,180		51,281
Golconda	18,073		104,416
Gula Kalumpong	10,800	12,030	32,830
Hai Kee	720		2,503
Harpenden	12,000		57,930
Haytor	599	608	2,174
Heawood	1,168	1,384	6,561
High. & Lowlands	43,173		371,843
Inch Kenneth	12,895		112,485
Indragiri	705		4,401
Jimah			100
Jugra	9,511		60,583
Jebong	21,880	23,850	185,250
Kapar Para	17,168		97,816
Kamunting	8,910	9,300	137,412
Kempsey	4,099		27,134
Kepong	4,700	5,250	31,639
Klebang	235		723
Kota Tinggi	670	500	4,098
Kuala Klang	3,181		16,591
Kuran	3,141	3,507	13,765
Krian Rub. Est.	3,870	41,000	29,554
Kuala Lumpur	49,116		401,236
Kuala Selangor		7,000	7,000
Lubu	20,648	20,102	161,160
Lanadron	31,097		234,837
Ledbury	10,633		82,511
Linggi	78,000	82,000	669 500
London Asiatic	18,678		112,789
Malaka Pinda	451		730
Malacca Plant	33,000		220,000
Mandal Tekong	470	720	1,414
Merton	2,178		11,972
New Serendah		732	732
New Singapore	60		220
North Hummock	7,403		41,018
Nova Scotia	17,500		83,405
Padang Jawa		910	910
Pajam	3,500	3,000	25,300
Pataling	27,654	—	234,921
Pegoh	5,204	5,571	35,691
Pengkalen Durian	1,156		2,959
Perak Plant	13,242		98,688
Port Dickson	1,085	1,150	6,479
Radella		1,634	8,169
Rembia	1,488		6,858
Ribu Rubber	6,679		47,856
Rubana	20,000		110,729
Ratanul	2,050	2,500	14,194
R'ber Growers Assn.	4,039	3,977	35,230
St. Helena	105		735
Sengat	6,415	9,200	63,371
Selaba	8,072		49,108
Sungei Choh	5,353		36,413
Sungei Kapar	4,656		120,256
Sandycroft	8,717		67,102
Seafield	21,095		135,504
Selangor	36,258		237,799
Seremban	35,122		282,074
Sembawang	663	838	2,916
Senawang	8,316		46,908
Shelford	11,700		69,301
S'pore & Johore	12,664		85,945
Singapore Para	5,275	5,250	49,575
Straits Rubber	39,500		195,880
Sungei Sulak	4,656		32,515
Sungei Way			37,851
Sungkai Chumor	1,689		1,689
Seaport	879		879
Tambalak	1,127		3,215
Tanjong Malim	900		3,450
Telok Anson	880	1,050	6,789
Tall Ayer	12,546		94,846
Trafalgar	294	318	2,061
Tremelbye	6,200		33,863
Taiping		500	500
Ulu Pandan	450	830	2,311
United Singapore		2,228	12,778
United Sumatra	4,850		26,848
Vallambrosa	33,700		79,400

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—*Singapore Free Press.*]

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
NO. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

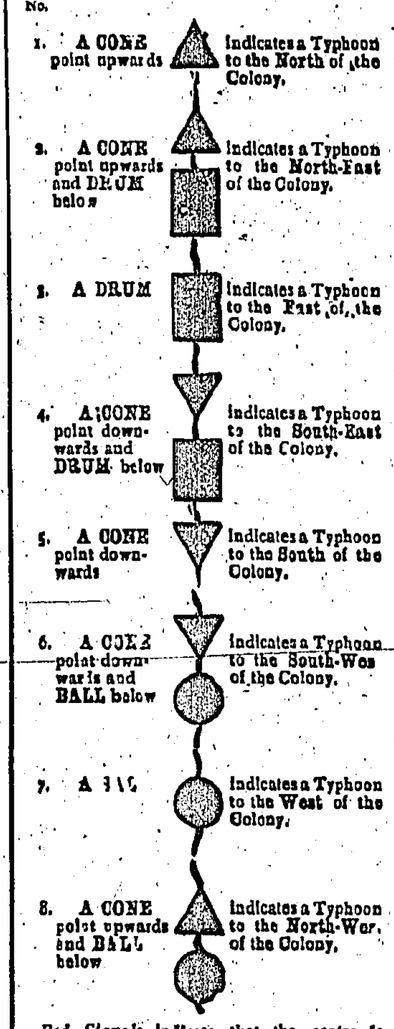
Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [685

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT-SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the high houses

F. G. VIGO,
Director.

[8-8 July, 1910.

ARE SERMONS A FAILURE?

BY ONE WHO HAS LISTENED TO THOUSANDS

In the last thirty years I reckon that I must have heard at least two thousand sermons, and it follows that I was interested in the recent remarks in *M.A.P.* on church-going. That most popular of parsons, the Rev. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, has lately written that sermons are usually failures, and that the churches can only be saved by "a revolution in the pulpit." I should hardly have dared to tell the truth so plainly.

I stand second to none in my admiration for old Gothic cathedrals, but it is obvious that they were designed for ritual, not for preaching, and that, like many parish churches, they put a terrible strain upon the voice. The best preachers can only make themselves heard by monotoning their sermons; the worst preachers are apt to shout

ACOUSTIC DIFFICULTIES.

This simple physical fact accounts for the dullness of many anglican discourses. The preacher's date not vary their voices; they must maintain a certain level. And they get to depend entirely upon the written manuscript.

The best voice in the Church of England probably belongs to the Archbishop of York. You can hear him to the west doors of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the House of Lords, where most people are inaudible, he speaks as easily as Lord Rosebery.

Most Nonconformists will agree that the Rev J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, has the most exquisite voice in the Free Churches. He has cultivated what he calls "the cooing note," and often he merely whispers; yet not a syllable is lost. Dr. Horton, Hampstead, reaches much the same excellence. He has a curious subtlety concealed beneath an apparent simplicity.

Mr. Waldron complains that "the clergy are preaching doctrines which repel and insult the intellectual men of our day." But is this the root of the trouble? Is it true that the most popular preachers are always men of "advanced" thought?

It may be true that the Rev R. J. Campbell is filling the City Temple with the New Theology, but it is also true that Dr. Campbell Morgan took Westminster Chapel—a bigger building than the City Temple, situated, too, in a back street—and is crowding it to the doors with simple discourses on the Bible.

AN ACTOR'S REJOINDER.

"Why do people rush to your theatre and stay away from my church?" asked a clergyman of an actor "Because I treat fiction as if it were fact, while you treat fact as if it were fiction," was the actor's scathing retort.

The Wesleys and Whitefield, Spurgeon and Moody were all against Higher Criticism, or whatever it should be called. They were heard because they believed.

The first test of a sermon is thus sincerity, and the next is structural arrangement. All great preachers have bowed more or less to "firstly, secondly, and thirdly." A sermon without structure is soon forgotten.

Henry Drummond's addresses were always elaborately mapped out. One of them—notably 'The Greatest Thing in the World,' addressed to love—have sold and are still selling at a greater rate than any single sermon by Spurgeon. Another preacher with the same method, though very different opinions, is Dr. Moule, Bishop of Durham. He uses few notes but the whole subject is calmly unfolded, point by point, without a superfluous word.

DR FARKER'S STYLE.

Dr. Parker stood alone. He was the Henry Irving of the pulpit. The amazing quality of his diction was that it came impromptu. His best epigram was not written out first. I saw him once for an hour alone, and he poured forth his pearls as easily as if I had been the Albert Hall. Much of his oratory was merely the ideas which had struck him at the breakfast table.

After hearing really all of them, I regard Gipsy Smith as the most winning and lovable evangelist of the day. General Booth is a glorious autocrat. John MacNeil sometimes allows his humour to run away with him. Dr. Torrey seems too anxious to do things on a big scale.

But Mr Smith, the converted Gipsy, with his strange and haunting pathos, his singing and his reminiscences, is a great asset at revivals, though his message is quite a limited one.

Father Adderley, of Birmingham, does not hesitate to preach Socialism from his pulpit, although his brother, Lord Norton, happens to be the ground landlord of the district and patron of the living. Indeed, at the time of the Budget, his lordship cut off some of his subscriptions to the parish, and a piquant correspondence between the brothers found its way into the Press.

WOMAN IN JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

In view of the proposed Japanese Factory Law, about which so much is now heard, it will be interesting to learn on the authority of Mr. Oka, Director of the Industrial Bureau, how far women are responsible for the building up of Japanese industries. Japanese women as an industrial factor cannot be despised, inasmuch as their influence is keenly felt in almost every industry. Commencing with the production of raw silk, which occupies over 50 per cent. of Japan's total export trade, female labour largely enters into the manufacture of habutai, cotton yarn, and other staples of export. This extensive employment of female labour may be due to its comparatively low price, but in many instances work can be done better and more effectively by women than men. The following figures will show how far Japan is dependent on women in her industries in comparison with other countries:—

	Men.	Women.
Great Britain	75%	25%
Germany	8 %	10%
America	86%	14%
Italy	78%	22%
Japan	34%	66%

CHILD CRIMINALITY.

ZOLAESQUE STORY OF A MURDER IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of a London paper writes from Paris:—In the village of Frosnais, near Alencon, the other evening, a boy of nine, Alfred Duclos, confessed to the murder of his brother, twelve months old, and was arrested. Alfred is the eldest of four boys. His father is a farm labourer, whose work takes him away from home all day. His mother is a drunkard, who at the time of the murder was lying in a drunken sleep upon her bed in the next room. Alfred was in the garden picking up fallen apples. Through the open door of the kitchen he heard the baby crying, and went in to quiet him, not, he told the gendarmes afterwards, not because I wanted to, but because his noise bothered me. The baby, who had had no food for several hours (the mother had forgotten all about it) was not to be rocked or shaken into silence. So I killed him, said Alfred Duclos I began with the hammer.

There is something appallingly Zolaesque in the bald horror of the police report from which I am taking these facts. Alfred began with the hammer, striking his brother on the head and body with it He then reached for a knife on the kitchen table, and stabbed the baby twenty times or more, till he was still. This happened in the afternoon between five and six. At nine o'clock the little murderer's father had not returned home, his mother was asleep still, and Alfred Duclos became afraid. He went in the dark to the house of a neighbour. I think baby is dead, he told him.

The neighbour left his supper, ran round to the Duclos's house, and found the mother, who had just awakened, crying over the murdered child. Benard, the neighbour, went to Alencon for the gendarmes. They came at midnight. Mme. Duclos, with a peasant woman's fear of the authorities, had fled. Alfred first told the gendarmes that the baby had fallen against the chimney-piece and killed himself. The men said that such a thing was impossible, and showed the boy the knife wounds on the baby's face and body. Then, quite impassively, he told his story of the crime as I have told it.

The woman Duclos has been found, but she knows nothing. She was, as I have said, asleep when the murder was committed. There is no doubt that Alfred Duclos, aged nine years, is the murderer.

YOUNG CRIMINALS IN THE MAJORITY.

The number of child criminals in France increases every year in terrible proportions. In fact, the criminal statistics, which the police compile, show that the majority of crimes in France is committed by criminals under the age of twenty-one. In 1909, in Paris alone (and 1910 is only three-quarters over), 163 minors have been arrested for murder and other serious offences, and 269 for serious offences of a lesser degree. And the police statistics are made up to the first of this month, since we have had one brutal murder (by two boys of sixteen and seventeen) and many other crimes.

It is hard to give a certain explanation of this state of affairs. The most reasonable one is, I think, the exaltation of the criminal in the Public Press in Paris, which exceeds anything of the kind at home. Popular papers, such as the Petit Parisien and the Journal, which sell at a halfpenny and are within everybody's reach, give more space to crime than to questions of public importance. The murder by two boys of a bank messenger some days ago brought forth pages and pages of description. The two murderers' pictures were published, and it is easy to understand that vicious lads might well be attracted to this form of literature and feel inclined to become heroes too.

Then, again, revolvers and knives with spring blades are very cheap in France, and it has become the fashion for boys to carry them. From carrying them to using them is only a step. A minor who commits a crime is never whipped in France. It is a question of a reformatory school or prison, and these vicious youngsters are not much afraid of either. Of course, none of these reasons apply to criminals like Alfred Duclos. His crime is probably the direct result of his mother's love of alcohol.

Drunkenness is rater in France than in England, but where it exists it is terrible form. No Frenchman or Frenchwoman gets drunk on beer. Comparatively few get drunk on wine. But the habitual drunkard in his country drinks bad brandy and a great deal of absinthe, or supplies himself with eau de vie from plums or apples. And abuse of these things and of alcohol in other forms, has a terrible effect upon the drunkard's children.

Intimations

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22, Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 20th day of October, 1910, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"The Trade Mark consists of a square panel on which is shown a Map of Korea in outline. In the upper part of the Map the name of the Brand is printed in Japanese Characters, thus 朝鮮 and on the left and right hand sides of the Map the name of the Brand is shown in Korean Characters, thus 조선 translated "Chosen." On the left of the panel is the Company's name printed in Japanese characters, thus 英國卷煙草株式會社

in the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong), of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and 22, Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Sd.). PERCY H. MILLARD,
Secretary. [703

NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS are required for the use of the Troops leaving here next month in the S.S. "Rohilla" for home. Any such literature will be gratefully received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thornhill) either at S. John's Cathedral, or at the Peak Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1910. [10

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED to 27, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

THE MANAGER,
"Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited."

Hongkong, 28th November, 1910.

Dentistry.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 8th Dec., 1910, 100 cts. per $ Mex

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa ℔	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk "	22
" Roast—Shiu " " "	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam "	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk "	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa "	22
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau "	30
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung "	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li "	60
" Head—Ngau Tau "	85
" Heart—Ngau Sum per ℔	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin "	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok each	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yin "	9
Tail—Ngau Mei "	18
" Liver—Ngau Gon ℔	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To "	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwut ℔	22
" Leg—Young Pei "	22
" Shoulder—Young Shan "	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong "	22
" Brains—Chi Know per set	24
" Feet—Chi Keok "	12
" Fry—Chi Chak "	25
" Head—Chi Tau "	15
" Heart—Chi Sum each	13
" Kidneys—Chi Yin pair	9
" Liver—Chi Kou ℔	10
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat "	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk "	—
" Leg—Chu Pei "	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau "	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yin "	9
" Liver—Yeung Gon ℔	24
Suckling Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai "	30
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau "	7
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau "	8
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk "	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong "	60

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai ℔	28
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai "	28
Ducks—Ap "	22
Doves—Pun Kau each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan per doz.	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai ℔	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai "	28
Geese—Ngo "	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ngo pair	[illegible]
Musk Deer—Wong Keng each	4.00
Hare—Tu Chai "	60
Partridge—Chu Khoo "	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai pair	$1.50
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup each	25
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup "	23
Quail—Um-Chun "	16
Rice Birds—Wu Fa Cheuk dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chai each	25
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung per ℔	65
" Hen— " " Na "	48
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap pair	1.20
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai "	50
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap per pair	1.00

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu ℔	9
Bream—Bin Yu "	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu "	15
Carp—Li Yu "	18
Catfish—Chik Yu "	18
Codfish—Mun Yu "	16
Crabs—Hai "	7
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu "	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu "	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lun "	12
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa "	9
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu "	16
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu "	15
" Yellow—Wong Sin "	26
Frogs—Tien Kai "	32
Groupa—Sek Pun "	56
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu "	12
Herrings—Tso Pak "	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu "	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu "	16
Loach—Wu Yu "	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha "	35
Mackerel—Chi Yu "	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu "	16
Mullet—Chai Yu "	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo "	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu "	16
Perch—Tau Loo "	15
Pike—Fu Paw Poong "	8
Plaice—Pun Yu "	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong "	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong "	28
Prawns—Ming Ha "	44
Ray—Pei Pa Sa "	9
Rock Fish—Sak Kau Kung "	15
Roach—Chau Yu "	10
Salmon, (Chas), fresh water—Ma Yau [illegible]	[illegible]
Shark—Sa Yu ℔	9
Skate—Po Yu "	10
Shrimps—Ha "	24
Snapper—Lap Yu "	24
Soles—Tat Sa Yu "	18
Tench—Wan Yu "	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu "	30
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu "	56
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai "	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan ℔	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko "	22
" (Chefoo)—Tim Chun Ping Ko "	15
" Small—Hoi Tong "	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu ℔	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu "	4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut "	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou "	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz each	12
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz ℔	24
Lemons, China—Ning Moong "	6
" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong "	8
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con "	20
" Fresh, Lai Chi "	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong each	6
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong "	18
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong "	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz per doz. "	—
Oranges, Tim Chang ℔	7
" Small—Tai Kui catty	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut "	—
Olives—Pak Lam ℔	—
Pawpaw Fruit each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li ℔	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li "	—
Peanuts,—Fa Sing "	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chie "	6
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law each	18
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tau Paw-law "	—
Plantains—Tai Chiu "	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai "	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau each	14
Walnuts, Hop Tou "	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou "	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat ℔	—

EGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk ℔	7
Beans, (French) Mahao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau	7
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	2
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	6
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	3
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau each	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai "	7
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun "	4
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai Fa each	10
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Chai-fa each	8
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai-fa "	5
Carrots—Kam Chun "	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy "	5
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai "	5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai "	—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu "	8
" Red—Hung Fa "	8
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu "	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Chai Liu "	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa "	2
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa "	10
Garlic—Suen Tau "	8
Ginger, young—Sen Tsz Keung "	4
" old—Lo Keung "	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ℔	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai piece	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai each	2
Water Cheshots—Ma Tai "	5
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai "	5
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms, fresh—Sang Cho Kho	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	7
" Green—Sang Chung	4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	5
" Japan—Yat Poon " "	—
Okroes—Mo Ker	8
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai ℔	10
Green Peas—Chung Tau	9
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	3
" American—Fa Ki " "	8
" Foochow—Fok Chun Shu Tsai	3
" Macao—Oh Moon " "	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ℔	4
Rhubarb	—
Shallots—Con Chung Tau	7
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Chai	—
Spinach—Yin Chai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	5
Taros—Wu Tau	3
Turnips, Pun-li (Long)—Low Pak	3
" English—Yeung Low Pak piece	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	3
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Chai	5
" Caltrops—Lan Kok ℔	—
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau "	4
Yams—Tai Shu	4
Sago per bundle	5

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Chairman, Sanitary Board.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

It has become the fashion among Western peoples to sneer somewhat at China's endeavours towards the reformation of her national life, and it has to be admitted that there are not lacking amongst the sons of Han themselves plenty of people who regard with dubiety, if not with cynical disbelief, the ancient Kingdom's *bona fides* in professing her desire to adopt a Reform policy and keep pace with the younger nations in the world-match of progress. Of the anti-opium movement, more especially, this is true. But there appears to be no reason to doubt the genuineness, the sincerity, of the anti-gambling crusade which has been instituted within very recent times in the Province of Kwangtung. In days gone by, many a Viceregal edict denunciatory of gambling in all its forms has emanated from official headquarters at Canton, to little or no purpose; and it was therefore small matter for wonderment that the Kwangtung people should have come to look upon such proclamations as so much make-believe and to treat them with derision and contempt. Now, however, to all appearances, a change has come over the scene. The anti-opium movement springs from the people themselves, and it bears the stamp of honesty of purpose. The introduction of this new spirit into the anti-gambling campaign dates from the convention of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. Previous to that event, there was doubtless a general consensus of opinion amongst the great bulk of the people of Kwangtung against the whole prevalent system of licensed gambling. But there was no unity of action. Each man or group of men worked separately, and, as was only to be expected, the results were *nil*. Now, however, the people possess in the Provincial Assembly a representative body through the medium of which their hitherto disunited efforts can be concentrated effectively upon the attainment of their aims and aspirations with every hope of ultimate success. The gambling question was the first subject to be tackled by the newly-constituted Assembly, and at subsequent meetings it was threshed out in all its multifarious bearings. As a result, the Assembly has gained the sympathy and promised aid not only of the Provincial Authorities but of the Central Government as well. It has been resolved that the revenue yielded by gambling licenses, which is about four million taels, is to be made up by surpluses of the provincial salt gabelle and other taxes, which systems are to be improved, so that gambling will be forbidden forever without seriously disturbing the financial *status quo* of the Province. It now remains to be seen what line of action will be taken by the admittedly powerful reactionary party that has its functionaries in exalted places and its myrmidons in the ranks of provincial rascaldom. So far as the great body of respectable merchants, tradesmen and skilled labourers is concerned, there is an unmistakably sincere desire to eradicate this evil from their midst. As our Canton correspondent informed us the other day, the One Hundred and Twenty Trades' Guild of Canton has issued a circular forbidding its members to participate in gambling and has agreed to give every assistance to the Anti-Gambling Society which has been recently formed in the city. In addition to this, the Viceroy has memorialised the Throne for the immediate abolition of the gambling monopoly in Kwangtung. The Guild, also, demands that "those who are at present employed in gambling establishments should within three months give up their doubtful occupation and take up legitimate trades, and that all places at present used for gambling purposes should be closed within the same period. If, after three months, these people do not abandon their business or the shops are not closed, this guild will initiate coercive measures." In commenting on this subject, the *P. & T. Times* has some trenchant remarks to offer regarding the relative positions of Canton and Macao. Our contemporary points out that for a long time these two cities have been rivals as gambling resorts. Macao, being under foreign protection, is said to have advantages over Canton as a gamblers' resort, besides offering inducements in the way of "indecent attractions, excursions and *gratis* accommodations to visitors. And the Peking journal goes on to say:—"Imagine the number of people who avail themselves of these free offers, and imagine how the number will grow when there is no gambling opportunity in Canton! This is very much like taking the table from the room and setting one at the door, which is certainly not the original object of the Canton welfare-promoters. In order to put gambling completely under control, it is necessary for them to secure the co-operation of the Macao Government in their course." If, it urged, England can be got to forego Treaty rights and commercial profits to stop the opium trade in China and Hongkong, why should the Chinese Government hesitate to ask Portugal to forbid gambling in Macao at much less cost? "Gambling is not confined to the Chinese community alone—it claims victims among the Portuguese and other nationalities residing in Macao. Debauchery, kidnapping, blackmail and other vices which flourish in the Colony are direct results of gambling. Its effects on the colonial trade, industry and enterprise are too evident to enumerate. It has demoralised the Colony and checked its growth, causing it to be a menace to China and a shame to Western civilisation. Portugal is undergoing a revolution at home. Should her Colony ever remain inactive and declining? It should reform without delay by stamping out the evils of gambling. Gambling being suppressed, other vices will disappear, and a new life will permeate the Colony till it is transformed to the benefit of China and the glory of Portugal." Such is the Chinese estimate of Macao's responsibilities in the matter of gambling suppression. We only hope that this weighty expression of views will strike a responsive chord in the deliberations of the new Republican Legislature at Lisbon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIR Paul Chater, after his holiday in England, returns to Hongkong about the middle of this month.

P. C. GLENDENING, of the Hongkong Police, has returned to the Colony after nine months' leave.

A CHINAMAN was awarded six months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks at the Police Court this morning for attempting to steal a gold watch and chain from Mr. S. A. Marican, of the Dragon Cycle Depôt.

EIGHT ricksha-coolies and seven chair-bearers were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning forcausing an obstruction at the entrance Welsmann's Café. His Worship ordered each of the defendants to pay a fine of $3.

AN Indian soldier appeared before Mr. E. R. Hollifax at the Magistracy this morning on five charges of receiving bribes of small sums from hawkers. Inspector Murdoch prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant. The case was remanded.

A LEADING Club in Hongkong is considering the expediency of leasing the Roller Skating Rink from its proprietors, for the exclusive use of its members, for two sessions each week. Subscriptions to defray the rental have been invited from members. Up to noon to-day, we understand the list had already about two hundred signatures.

Canton Opium Trade.

OPIUM GUILDS' LATEST MOVE.

LARGE GUARANTEE FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 8th Dec.

The proposed regulations for governing the opium monopoly in Kwangtung by the leading firms of opium importers are as follows:—

Regulation I,—Methods of establishment.

Section I.—The opium importing firms (guilds) wish to forward the creation of the opium monopoly in Kwangtung; so the sixteen firms have decided to take over the monopoly, and guarantee the collection of the revenue from it. One or two representatives are to be selected and the head office of the monopolists is to be established in Canton and branch offices are to be opened in various places throughout the province.

Section II.—In accordance with regulations prohibiting opium-smoking, it is the monopolists' duty to keep a strict account of the number of smokers and to restrict opium-smoking in general.

Section III.—All firms engaged in the trade are to participate in the monopoly. (*a*) All Canton establishments with the exception of one are to participate in it. (*b*) All smaller opium firms, like those of Swatow, Chaochow, Pakhoi, Kongmoon etc., are also to participate in the monopoly.

Section IV—A guarantee of $1,500,000 is to be provided for the Government as a security for the proper collection of the revenue. This deposit to be refunded when the suppression of opium smoking is complete.

Regulation II—Powers.

Section V—The Government is to appoint an officer to see the working of the monopoly and all minor officials are to be appointed by the monopolists. The salaries of all officials are to be fixed by the monopolists.

Section VI—The work of the suppression of illegal opium-selling is to be carried on by specially-appointed government officials with the help of the monopolists.

Section VIII—It has been decided that every tael of raw opium should be limited to the preparation of firemace of prepared opium at most. The duty on every tael of prepared opium is 30 cents, the scale to be increased as the time increases. All permits granted to divans and smokers to buy raw opium to be prepared to hold good for only one month.

Section VII—Permits covering imported opium are to be issued by Government. Permits covering prepared opium are to be given by the monopolists.

Section IX—The levy of duty is one on prepared opium, as care must be taken that it does not violate the existing terms of the Chefoo Convention.

Section X—The monopoly is guaranteed by the firms of importers, so such firms must keep registers of all imports and sales for the information of the monopolists.

Regulation III—Estimates.

Section XI—It is estimated that the revenue from the monopoly will amount annually to some $3,600,000. But under the present bad arrangement about 60% of the amount is collected, so by placing the monopoly with there firms it will be under better management and the estimated revenue will be assured.

Section XII—According to the fixed rate of opium suppression, the sale of opium will decrease in course of time, whereas the imposition of taxes will increase.

Regulation IV—Disposal of Revenue.

Section XIII—The amount of revenue is to be made up monthly. 70% of it goes to the Government for making good the gambling farm deficit and 20% goes to opium-importing firms as a subsidy. Of the remaining 10% 70% goes to defray the expenses of the monopolists and branches and the remaining 30% goes to the Government as revenue.

Regulation V—Preventions against bad management.

Section XIV—This monopoly is carried on by the opium guild and the tax is imposed on prepared opium, so no questions can be raised about its being against Treaty regulations.

Section XV—All divans obtain opium through the monopolists so no smuggled goods can be sold there, as a record, according to regulations, must be kept of all opium sold to smokers. Should any such attempt be discovered, the offender will be severely punished.

Section XVI—All divans must apply for new permits to be issued by the monopolists.

Section XVII—Persons importing raw opium inland for sale must be furnished with permits by the monopolists. If any person is found selling the drug without a permit and the original bail is found intact, it is to be returned to the owner but if the bail is found to have been opened the offender will be fined according to existing regulations.

Section XVIII—If firms are found with importing permits, preparation of prepared opium permits, and if they fail to report the extent of imports and sales they are to be fined as being smugglers. Frequent offenders will be prohibited from carrying on their trade any longer.

Section XIX—Upon the establishment of the monopoly all officials are to give it their protection. All offenders against the regulations are to be dealt with by them. After the case is reported to the monopolists all opium imported for sale must be clearly marked so as to indicate the place it is intended to be imported into for sale.

Regulation VI—Appendices.

Section XX—Regulations for prevention of illegal opium-selling will be duly framed.

Section XXI—Additional regulations are to be added from time to time if necessary.

THE VICEROY'S MINUTE.

In connection with the above, the following minute translated from the Chinese newspaper, *Sin Kat Kung Yih Po* of the 6th inst., is of interest:—

Wong Chiu Pang and others have petitioned His Excellency, the Viceroy alleging that Leung Chi Tong, the Canton Opium Farmer, has obtained the lease of the farm by means of bribes, and that he is running it for his own benefit. The petition has now received the minute of His Excellency, which is as follows—"I have noted your petition. You have repeatedly petitioned me, alleging that Leung Chiu Tong has fraudulently obtained the farm to further his object of smuggling, and requesting that he should be suspended and relieved. I have already given directions to the Provincial Treasurer to institute inquiries and to report on the circumstances of the case. The petitioners should have awaited my decision, and should not have petitioned me over and over again. On the other hand, since the running of the farm was in the hands of Leung Chiu Tong, the receipts of the tax have been repeatedly short and the amounts do not correspond with the estimates made by the Anti-Opium Bureau. The petitioners are free from all blame, because their statements are correct. In consequence of the policy of the suppression of gambling, the money derived from the prepared opium tax is to replace the revenue obtained from gambling concerns. If the collection of this (opium) tax be not strictly inquired into, and embezzlement totally checked, revenue from this source cannot be depended upon. Now, according to another petition sent in by Chiu Yue Hau and others, representing the 72 guilds the receipts will certainly be increased if the running of the farm be entrusted to the Guilds. Their statement that the amount of the farmer's receipts does not correspond with the customs returns, is a substantial evidence that Leung Chiu Tong is guilty of benefiting himself and doing evil, and this petition may be taken as identical with that made by Wong Chiu Pang and others. The farmer should, of necessity, be relieved, and the farm should be taken over by the Guilds, who should carefully consider how to meet the needs of the revenue, and check embezzlement. Meanwhile, I will instruct the Provincial Treasurer to act at once and to join the Anti Opium Bureau in calling together the petitioners to find out whether the transfer of the farm to the guilds will increase the receipts or otherwise, so that the amount may be used in replacing what will be lost through the suppression of gambling. The Provincial Treasurer should lose no time in reporting the matter to me in detail for my consideration and approval. Meanwhile, the merchants in question should prepare a list of regulations and a report for my investigation. They are hereby informed of the above."

ACCIDENT ON A SKATING RINK.

SKATER DISLOCATES HIS THIGH.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the new Victoria Skating Rink last night. There was a large attendance and skating was in full swing, when by a slip one of the skaters, Mr. H. Summers, fell heavily on the boards and was unable to rise. A doctor who was present in the hall examined the injured man and found that he had sustained a dislocation of the thigh. Mr. Summers was removed to the Government Civil Hospital in an ambulance.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(*Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph"*)

CHINESE AND THE WEST INDIES.

The German Consul-General has communicated on behalf of a German merchant with the Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwongs to the effect that permission may be granted to engage Chinese labourers in Parsic and Hainan Districts to proceed to the West Indies to open a Colony. It is learned that the Viceroy has instructed Taotai Ko to protest against these proceedings.

MILITARY STUDENTS FOR JAPAN.

A discussion took place between the members of the Ministry of War and the High Commissioner of War's Advisory Council on the subject of sending a number of qualified students from the Noble Colleges to a University in Japan to go through a military course, such as Infantry work, Artillery and Cavalry training. As soon as they will have completed their studies they are to return to China to establish a Military University.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Prince Tsai-hsun has induced all the officers of the Navy to submit a statement regarding the reorganization of the Navy.

MACAO AND CHINA.

The Macao Boundary Protection Society has wired to the National Assembly stating that the Government should, in view of the trouble in Portugal, take the opportunity of recovering Macao, and make it a commercial port. The matter has been referred to the Assembly for deliberation. Afterwards, the Throne will be memorialized to order the Minister of Foreign Affairs to take immediate action.

PUTTING HER HOUSE IN ORDER.

The Prince Regent has given instructions to Prince Pu-lun that ever since the opening of the Senate, foreigners have directed their attention to the future Constitutional Government of the country and their relation to diplomatic affairs. The Regulations of the Senate should be reorganized in a systematical manner so as to prevent the nation being derided by foreigners. Although the time for the opening of Parliament has not yet arrived still there should be no negligence of duties. In accordance with these instructions, Prince Pu-lun has conveyed the Regent's wishes to the members of the Senate to act accordingly.

WARNING AGAINST MALPRACTICES.

The Censorial Body has memorialized the Grand Council on behalf of the people that it should beware of malpractices being committed by officials who are engaged in administering the reform of the judicial system.

A 10,000-WORD CABLE.

The Viceroy of Yun-Kwei recently sent a telegraphic memorial to the Throne of more than ten thousand characters. It is reported that the telegram prayed for an early establishment of Parliament.

TRIAL TRIP.

FERRY BOAT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Where are the sceptical who out of their pessimism, have forebode the shutting up of the workshops of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and the abandonment of the graving docks because of the competition that have arisen to the North and South of the Colony by the establishment of shipbuilding and repairing yards at Shanghai and Tsingtau and the presence of the floating dock "Dewey" at Olongapo? Our "premier industry" will take a lot of suppressing and its vitality is demonstrated week after week and month after month by the numerous repairs it so successfully accomplishes and the new hulls launched from its building berths. The Philippines have ever been good constituents of the Hongkong Dock Co. and, excepting the vessels of the U.S. Squadron, the Islands have continued to supply workable orders ever since post-Dewey days. This afternoon the latest boat to be built to the order of Manila owners at Heungshan underwent her trial trip. It is true that the vessel is not of very large dimensions, but it goes to show, nevertheless, that whether survey vessel, patrol cruisers or pleasure boats the staff and equipment of the local yard are capable of fulfilling the most exacting of foreign requirements. The *Luis Rafael Yangco* is the boat whose machinery was sent on the trial spin to-day. She is a double decked vessel designed for service as a ferry-boat in the interisland coastal trade of the Philippines. There was a small party of interested gentlemen on board the steamer this afternoon, including the owner, Mr. Yangco, and the chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld., Mr. R. M. Dyer. The run over the measured mile was entirely satisfactory and the speed developed more than the requirements of the specifications. After the trip, which was most enjoyable but for the rawness of the weather, a cake and wine buffet was served in the saloon where the usual felicitous speeches were exchanged. We wish the *Luis Rafael Yangco* a prosperous career in the Philippines.

CRUISER "DONNA AMELIA."

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Provisional Republican Government of Portugal is apparently determined not to allow the smallest vestige of monarchical semblance to remain in all things over which it can exercise control. The beautiful national colours which Royalists still claim with pride as those of the Kingdom have been hauled down from the stern masts of the old tubs which have done duty for Portugal's naval units in these waters, and in their place the flaming and unsightly red and green of the Republic have done duty instead. Among the gunboats flying the new Portuguese flag in these waters is the *Rainha Donna Amelia* which enjoys the unenviable reputation of being more often bedecked on cradles in dockyards than on active service. For some time now she has been a familiar figure at Kowloon and will now be subject of still great prominence in the fact that she is the first gunboat to undergo a change of name in these waters and assume one which is to proclaim at sea the Republican form of Government Portugal has now assumed. When the old cruiser takes to her element again she will no longer be known as the *Rainha Donna Amelia*, but as the *Republicano*. The red and green will be spotted from the stern of the composite hull. It is a poor advantage that will be gained by discarding the old name for the new, but, after all, the re-christening is only in keeping with a policy that is subverting the old order for the new, a policy which has yet to stand the test of time to establish its merits.

JUNK IN DISTRESS.

"STANLEY" TO THE RESCUE.

During the past few days, a strong gale has been blowing in Mirs Bay from the north. As one result of the state of the weather, a junk (No. S 453 H.) carrying 650 piculs of cargo, was blown on the rocks at Tup-mun yesterday morning and was wrecked. According to the story of an eye-witness, who was leaving Tai Po at the time on board a steam-launch No. 2 Police launch was observed struggling with the wrecked craft and soon after, the master of the cargo-boat decided to proceed to Hongkong for necessary repairs. Captain G. Willoughby, Master of the Government tender *Stanley*, who appears to possess a happy knock of turning up in times of difficulty experienced by the harbour population, on seeing how matters stood, offered to tow the disabled craft to Shau-ki-wan. He commenced the by no means easy task shortly after 9 o'clock and it was not till 4.45 p.m. when he arrived at Shau-ki-wan. The work was accomplished under no little difficulties, as there was a very heavy S.E. swell all the way and it was blowing hard from the North with heavy rain. Just outside Fu-lu-mun, both tow-ropes parted simultaneously owing to the heavy sea running. The ill-fated junk lost all her cargo and also had her bottom torn out of her on the rocks. No lives were lost, as all the members of the crew were safely brought over to Shau-ki-wan, where the damaged boat will undergo repairs.

En passant, it is gratifying to note that another kindly act has been placed to the credit of the Police. Sergeant Bowlger's attempt to tow the wrecked junk off the rocks in a heavy seaand by no means pleasant weather was an extremely plucky act and is deserving of every recognition at the hands of the Harbour Authorities.

A FUGITIVE DEBTOR.

In the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff in the case of Kwok Hing against Wong Tsing for recovery of $1,000, being money due on a promissory note. Mr. Kong Sing said that Mr. Shenton appeared for the other side and had consented to judgment.

Mr. Shenton—I was instructed to appear by the defendant, my Lord, but it seems he has run away.

Mr. Justice Hazeland entered judgment for plaintiff with costs.

THE SHAU KI WAN MURDER.

FRENCH SAILOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Paul Pottier, the seaman of the French gunboat *Vigilante* who is charged with the alleged murder of a ricksha coolie outside the Taikoo Docks early on the morning of Monday last, was brought up on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon. Inspector Collett prosecuted and a Captain and Lieutenant of defendant's ship were also present in Court.

P.C. 117 stated he was on duty at Quarry Bay on the morning of the 5th November and at 2.5 a.m. he saw two rickshas outside the west gate. One of the coolies was outside the gate and the other inside. The one inside was talking to a French sailor. He was on his way to Hongkong and he met five rickshas at the entrance to the Taikoo sugar refinery and two or three of the sailors got off. One of them spoke broken English and was heard to say "No Taikoo." Witness directed the coolies and four got into the rickshas. One of the coolies remarked that one of the sailors got into the wrong ricksha. He did not see the fifth sailor getting into a ricksha. They then made for the Taikoo Docks. He could recognize one of the sailors.

Jean Kermel, a carpenter on board the gunboat, stated that early on the morning of the 5th inst. he was on watch on board from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m. During his watch he saw eleven men returning to the boat. A batch of four returned at 2.25 a.m. The rest came at different intervals. The defendant was drunk when he came on board.

Cheung Chung, of the Government Civil Hospital, said he remembered on the morning of the 5th inst. a ricksha coolie being admitted to hospital. He undressed the deceased. He was present when the dying depositions of the deceased were taken.

Lam Sing, a ricksha coolie, said that his ricksha was engaged between twelve and one a.m. on the 5th November. Four others were engaged at the same time. The rickshas were engaged by five French sailors. They engaged them to go to Taikoo. When they drove past Chuk-Tse Mui, two of the men refused to pay their fares and they stopped. When they arrived outside the docks, one of the coolies was stabbed. They met a constable near the Sugar Works, who directed them. The stabbing affair occurred near the first door of the docks. Witness could not identify the party who was in the deceased's ricksha. The sailors refused to pay their fares and chased the coolies. Witness lost a box containing his photo and a 10-cent piece and also his cushion. He recognised deceased's body at the Government Civil Hospital.

Chan Cheun, another ricksha coolie, gave corroborative evidence.

Inspector Collett was next called and stated that about 2.30 a.m. on the 5th inst. the coolie Chan Hing was brought to the station by the last two witnesses and another. He was in his own ricksha, No. 358. Witness had him removed to the Government Civil Hospital. On the 6th inst. at 12.30 p.m., the defendant and six others were taken to a ward in the Hospital in which Chan Hing was lying. Chan Hing identified the defendant being one of the five men who engaged rickshas from Ship Street. Deceased did not recognise the man that stabbed him.

Inspector Collett—That is the case for the prosecution.

Prisoner said that he heard all the evidence. He was quite drunk at the time and could not remember what happened. He could not understand how he could have done such a thing. He had not the slightest intention of striking the coolie. It happened when he was drunk and he asked for the mercy of the Court.

M. Theroux de Gerville, Commander of the *Vigilante*, gave evidence of the good character of the defendant.

His Worship committed defendant for trial.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

As had been anticipated, Miss Vera Ferrace's *début* at the above variety hall last night was in every successful, with the exception, perhaps, of one little *faux pas* which was met by the clever and vivacious actress with considerable *sang-froid*. Miss Ferrace is the fortunate possessor of a pleasing voice of wide range and particularly excelled in one of her numbers, where a simultaneous singing and whistling effect was produced to the great delight of the audience. Miss Carrington also received her due meed of praise for her songs "Daddy" and "In the Dear Homeland," while Mr. R. H. Stephenson's character songs again brought down the house. Corporal Burgess (King's Medallist) still continues his fine exhibition of swing-swinging and nightly wins unstinted applause for his skilful performance.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Before Mr. Justice Hazeland in the Summary Court this forenoon, the adjourned case of Heuser Eberius & Co. against E Tai for $122.30 damages was called.

Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the case had been adjourned last week, and he asked his Lordship to fix an early date for hearing.

Mr. Gardiner, for the defendant, stated that they had yet to get a case of goods examined as to the condition of the same.

Mr. Shenton—I understand that all the goods have been sold by auction, my Lord.

Mr. Gardiner—No; this case has not.

His Lordship—How long will the hearing take?

Mr. Shenton—About an hour at the most, my Lord.

Mr. Gardiner—I think it will take two or three.

His Lordship—I will take it on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

Mr. Shenton—I will be with the Scouts in the New Territory then, my Lord.

The case was adjourned for a week.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland in the Summary Court this morning, a case was called in which Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., sued F. J. Barretto for a sum of $2.30, being money due in respect of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff firm and stated that he had seen the defendant, and the latter had admitted the debt. An adjournment had been granted, but in the meantime the money had not been paid.

Mr. J. R. Crisp of the plaintiff firm having gone to the witness box and proved the debt.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

QUEUE-CUTTING CRUSADE.

HONGKONG HOTEL BOYS JOIN IN THE MOVEMENT.

In the servants' quarters at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon, there were gay doings on the occasion of a large number of the Chinese employees discarding their queues. Out of a total staff of some three hundred about one hundred were shorn.

When the movement began to take real shape in Hongkong two weeks or so ago, several employees approached the management for permission to have their queues cut off, whereupon Mr. A. F. Davies, the manager, issued

A NOTICE

to be posted in the quarters to the effect that the Hotel servants were at liberty to discard the queue or to retain it just as each one thought fit. Once this permission had been assured, combined action was determined upon by the employees themselves—or at least a large number of them—and the ceremonial was observed this afternoon to the accompaniment of music from a Chinese band, tea and cakes, etc.

In the Hotel dining room to night, the queue will be conspicuous by its absence. It is expected that quite two thirds of the whole staff will have their queues cut, and that the boys in the other hotels in the Colony will follow suit in considerable numbers.

RECEIVING ORDER WITHDRAWN.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the Bankruptcy Court, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, applied for a rescission of the receiving order made by the Court re Ho Nim Chow. The receiving order was made in November, 1897, Mr. Fletcher stated, and the affairs were in great confusion. Application was not made until April of this year.

His Lordship—Why was it made?

Mr. Fletcher—So that I could distribute the money, my Lord. I had some $4,000.

His Lordship—And the debtor?

Mr. Fletcher—The debtor is dead.

His Lordship—What are the grounds for this application?

Mr. Fletcher—That there are absolutely no assets.

Mr. Goldring asked for an adjournment, as his client was in the country. He was attending his mother's funeral, according to Mr. Goldring's information. He had been written to and wired to, but no reply had been received.

Mr. Fletcher held that he had had plenty of notice and could have sent down his instructions.

His Lordship rescinded the receiving order

SPORTING.

TO MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The fixtures for to-morrow are as follows:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Yorks vs. Hongkong Police.

Kowloon Cricket Club vs. Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be represented by the following in to-morrow's match, commencing at 1.45 p.m.:—Major Chitty, Lieuts. E. J. Haughton and Bunbury, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, W. T. Weaser, F. Sutton, L. E. Brett, W. T. Elson, A. O. Brown, F. de Fome and A. R. Raven.

The following will represent the Police:—P. F. J. Wodehouse, E. A. Woodcock, Dr. Killey, E. Fletcher, J. Kerr, W. Kent, W. Pitt, J. Ogg, D. McHardy, K. McLennan, W. W. Cooper.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
R.G.A.	3	2	1	—	6 6 6
Civil Service	3	2	1	—	6 6 6
Remnants	5	3	1	1	6 0 0
R.E.	5	2	1	2	4 0 0
Kowloon	5	2	1	2	4 0 0
Hongkong	4	1	2	1	2 5 0 0
Craigengower	4	1	1	2	2 5 0 0
H.K. Police	5	—	5	—	—

OTHER CRICKET.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C against the "Navy":—R. E. O. Bird, R. Hancock, H. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce A. C. E. Elborough, A. H. Young, A. A. Claxton, S. W. Payne, H. D. Sharpin, T. N. Oliver. Match begins 1.45 p.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hongkong Football Club vs. Naval Yard, on the Hongkong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hongkong Police vs. Boys' Own Club on the Military Ground at 2.30 p.m. S. Sergt. Giddy will referee.

(Goals): Khan, Backs:—Slammers and A. Abbas. (Half backs):—T. Churnutt, G. Abbas and S. Jex (Forwards):—J. Heigh J. V. Braga E. L. Braga, R. A. Carvalho and D. Baptista.

YACHTING.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB

The Corinthian Yacht Club will be holding their first race in the Harrison-Butler design yachts for the "Absentee Prize." The course is as follows:—Kiauchow Rock (starboard), Stonecutters Island (starboard), North Fairway buoy (port), and home. Start at 10.10 a.m.

GOLFING.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following is the draw for the Captain's Cup match play competition:—

Byes:—Crawford v. Walkinshaw, Atchbutt v. Gausden.

First round:—Clark (D.R.) v. Elborough, Worcester v. Dalgety, Dashwood v. Buckland, Macfarlane v. Grist.

The first round is to be played by the 18th inst.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent].

GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

Canton, 8th December.

Information was received here yesterday from Hongkong stating that four representatives of the thirty-five members of the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted for the continuation of the gambling farm in Kwangtung and who by their action have evoked the protest of all sections of the people, left by the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Tai Shun* for the Capital to make further arrangements for the continuance of this monopoly.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

A protest has been received from Fatshan by the Namhoi Magistrate that the officials sent to that city to collect taxes have had the audacity to indulge in gambling on the flower-boats in the river and requesting the Magistrate to at once deal severely with the offenders.

ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING.

The authorities here, in view of the frequency of robbery and kidnapping in the Weichow Prefecture and in places along the East River, have now stationed several additional gunboats on this waterway for patrol service. Several guard-boats have also been stationed along the route for purposes of protection.

CANTON'S GARRISON.

Artillery squadrons have been formed in this province. 770 cases of gun-shell arrived here the other day through Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. The authorities have placed the consignment in the Military Barracks pending the completion of the new arsenal.

OPIUM MONOPOLY TO REPLACE GAMBLING REVENUE.

The local firms of opium importers called a meeting of the local gentry and merchants at the General Chamber of Commerce to discuss the regulations governing the opium monopoly in Kwangtung. This step has been taken as a direct result of the authorities' wish to create a monopoly, the revenue from which it is proposed should be utilised to make good the deficit caused by the suppression of the gambling farm in Kwangtung. There were present at the meeting a representative of the Kwangtung Taotai of Industries, representatives of the gentry, merchants, pressmen, etc. Mr. Lee Ping-shun, the Vice-president *pro tem*, of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Chan Yiu Tong, President of the Foreign Goods Importers' Guild, were elected to the chair. Mr. Chui Ming-sam, the representative of the local firms of opium importers, explained the purpose of the meeting and read out the regulations as proposed by the firms. Mr Kong Hung-yun, a Hanlin, remarked that section III was a good plan for working the Monopoly in a fair manner, and he also stated that guarantees as prescribed under section IV should be at once handed to the Government so as to ensure the rapid suppression of gambling. H.E. Chun-Pak-tso, the former Educational Commissioner of Kiangning, moved that Section XIII, under which 10 per cent. of the revenue is to be utilised for reorganisation purposes after the suppression of gambling, be cancelled and the whole of the revenue be utilised for making good the deficit caused by gambling suppression. After certain alterations of some of the regulations, the meeting dispersed.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A bureau has been opened for the purchase of land for the proposed connecting line of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the Canton-Hankow Railway. The proposed route starts from Tai-sha-tou, passing by the Wing Shing and Tung Ming Monasteries, the barracks of the second division of the newly-drilled troops, the parade grounds outside the small North Gate, the North Gate, then to Saichuen, the second station on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce through the Taotai of Industries, met yesterday and appointed Mr Lee Ping-shun as Vice-President *pro tem* of the Chamber. This appointment was approved by the Committee.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

The Namhoi Magistrate has received a protest from the Japanese Consul here stating that certain firms (named) had been infringing the trade mark of a certain Japanese patent medicine and requesting that due punishment be meted out to the miscreants.

A DILATORY MAGISTRATE.

A protest has been received from the British Consul-General here by H. E. the Acting Viceroy stating that cases coming before the Namhoi Magistrate have been unduly delayed in being settled, some cases to the extent of over a year, and requesting the immediate settlement of all outstanding cases. H. E. has instructed the Magistrate in question to at once dispose of the cases.

LAWLESSNESS IN SHUNTAK.

A report emanates from Lung Tam village, in Shuntak district, stating that robbers there are quite active at present. A few days ago a number of these men broke into a certain house in the village and after ransacking the place, kidnapped a young boy, for whose release the depreditors now demand a heavy ransom.

CHINA'S ARMY.

The Ministry of War has decided to send an experienced officer to Kwangtung to make an inspection of the newly-trained troops here.

AN IMPUDENT HOAX.

A daring and impudent hoax is reported from Marseilles. Two tradesmen were invited to an hotel in the city to inspect some jewellery with a view to purchase. They bought the goods and handed over £210 in payment. Thereupon two men, pretending to be detectives, arrived on the scene and declared that the jewellery had been stolen. The vendors, with the money in their possession, promptly decamped and the bogus detectives marched the tradesmen off to the lock-up. Subsequently the "detectives" returned to the hotel, collected the jewellery and escaped.

BRITISH POLICY IN TIBET.

Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, who was in charge of the Lhasa Mission of 1904, gave a lecture to the Central Asian Society on the 2nd ult. at its first meeting for the session, on "Our Position in Tibet." Sir Alfred Lyall presided, and there was a large attendance.

The Lecturer said that while he had very definite opinions as to what our position in Tibet ought to be, he had to confess himself ignorant of what it actually was at the present moment, for only the scrappiest pieces of information had lately reached this country. The order for a considerable body of our troops to move to Gyantse had been countermanded, so we might presume that our Agent there was no longer in danger; but whether the obstructions which up till last April the local Chinese had placed in his way had been removed, we did not know; and we knew nothing of the result of British representations to Peking insisting upon the maintenance of an effective Tibetan Government. And while we knew so little there was also little demand here in England to know more. Yet our line of action in Tibet was entirely dependent on the state of opinion in this country, and the whole question of our north-east frontier of India was never more critical than at present. Force might not be required to settle it; but foresight, forethought and foreknowledge most assuredly were. We had always been extraordinarily apathetic in regard to Tibet; and it was only action from the Tibetan side which had from time to time stirred us to effort. The Chinese were now going a long way towards turning their rightful suzerainty into sovereignty and making Tibet a Chinese province, as they had just made Batang and Derge Chinese districts, and they were actually preventing the Tibetans from fulfilling their treaty obligations towards us. Rough, tactless handling of the Lamas and movements of Chinese troops in Tibet were causing unrest all along the north east frontier. They necessitated movements of troops on our part, and might conceivably involve us in a permanent increase of our garrison. Until there were symptoms that the Chinese intended to act in a neighbourly way we were bound to resist any curtailment of the influence we had established in Tibet at so much cost. The representations we made to China constituted the minimum we could ask, seeing that we had given such tangible evidences of our own good will towards Tibet by reducing the indemnity and evacuating the Chumbi Valley. What was the result of those representations? If the Chinese officials in Tibet were now showing themselves ready to co-operate with us and were disposed to treat the Tibetans sensibly and reasonably, then we need have no objection to the increase of Chinese influence in the country. But if the Europeanized Chinese officials who had recently flooded Tibet were to continue their anti-British propensities, we should have to stick tenaciously to every little right we had, and even to every little point of etiquette—for otherwise that prestige which was so intangible but of such immense practical value in the East would dwindle away, and its place would have to be taken by permanent garrisons on the frontier. On the morrow there would go out to India a Viceroy who must know this question completely from the international and Imperial side. When he had also studied it in India and realized what sacrifices India had made, we should save confidence that what he and his councillors recommended would reasonably solve the problem of keeping the North-East Frontier quiet without periodical expeditions, missions and assemblages of troops. We needed some agency for influencing the course of events in Tibet, or at least for intelligently anticipating them before they occurred. The Tibetans were now asking for a British officer to be sent to Lhasa, and he could see no better solution of our difficulties than permanently to establish an officer there.

The Chairman said that the Chinese had only done in Tibet very much what we should have done in similar circumstances. In view of the proceedings both of England and Russia in respect to Tibet, they had substituted sovereignty for suzerainty. Our business now was to keep on good terms with the Chinese in Tibet, and he hoped they would understand that the best thing for them was to be neighbourly.

THE FUTURE OF MACAO.

The change of Government in Portugal has raised a number of interesting questions with regard to the status of Portuguese colonies, amongst which Macao has been long one of the most famous and has recently become one of the most infamous. It seems quite clear (says the *National Review*) that the generality of the Portuguese residents in the Colony are opposed to the expulsion of the Jesuits, who have for many years carried on there an educational work of the most important character, but the military seem to have

THROWN IN THEIR LOT

with the anti-clericals and to have demanded the immediate expulsion of all the members of the fraternity. One thing is quite clear, and that is the fact that Macao is a Portuguese possession just as much now as it was in the days of the monarchy.

When the Republic was first proclaimed German newspapers suggested that Germany had some sort of heirship to the colonies of Portugal, but that preposterous claim has of course not been recognized. It is this which appears to have given to the

CHINESE PATRIOTS

in Canton the idea that the time has arrived for the retrocession of Macao to China, on the ground that by the terms of the treaty between China and Portugal Macao was not to be handed over to any other Power without the consent of China.

Considering the uses to which Macao has been put in recent years the best thing that could be done with it would be to convert it into an

INTERNATIONAL SANATORIUM,

after clearing out all the crooks and gambling sharks with which it abounds, placing it under an International Commission, composed equally of foreign and Chinese members, and devoting it to purposes of international recreation and health. It can never again be a place of any commercial importance. It would be an ideal meeting-place for all Chino-Foreign commissions. The proposals of the Protection Society are in any case clearly out of order.

COMMERCIAL.

7½ December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	5/-
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	24/-
Balgowhies	$ 0 75
Bertams	6/6
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	119/-
Changkat Serdangs	$8½
Chemas (part paid)	$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	$18
Damansaras	152/5
Eastern Internationals	13/3 prem.
Glenealys	$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6
Indragiris	$13½
Kamunings	5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpors	165/-
Ledburys	71/-
Linggis	47/3
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	5/6
Merillmaus	5/9
Pajams	$11½
Pegohs	$32
Rubber Trusts	17/- prem.
Sandycrofts	$26
Sapongs	27/-
Seafields	140/-
Shelfords	73/9
Singapore & Johores	$13
Sungei Chohs	91/6
Sungei Kapars	14/-
Tangkahs	30/-
Toemangis	par
United Serdangs	112/6
United Singapores	$1½
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	80/-
Duffs	10/-
Tronohs	34/6
Para Rubber	6/- per lb.
Plantation	6/11½

NOVEMBER RUBBER CROPS.

Agents, Evatt & Co.

CHANGKAT SERDANG:—2,900 lbs; Total ten months 50,312 lbs.	
AYER KUNING:—	440 lbs.
CALEDONIA:—	24,440 lbs.
TALI AYER:—	13,300 lbs.
GEDONG:—	23,500 lbs.
NOVA SCOTIA:—	20,500 lbs.
LUBANA:—	25,000 lbs.
BATEK RABIT:—	2,080 lbs.

Events Coming.

Friday, 9th December
Bijou Ecenic Theatre, 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 20th December.
"At Home," Government House.
Sanitary Board Meeting.

Wednesday, 21st December.
Hongkong Philharmonic Society Concert.

Friday, 23rd December.
Police Ball.

Saturday, 24th December.
Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.

Monday, 26th December.
Volunteers Field Day.

Saturday, 31st December.
Concert at Club Germania.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.	.....
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.
"Monteagle" " " " 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £72.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest *en route*.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port .....£43.
Via New York .....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
12] Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	*LOONGSANG**	SATURDAY, 10th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	*HANGSANG*†	SUNDAY, 11th Dec., Daylight.
SHANGHAI via FOOCHOW	*ESANG*	MONDAY, 12th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	*KUTSANG*‡	WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*NAMSANG**	SATURDAY, 17th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	SATURDAY, 17th Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [8

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	10th Dec.,	Midnight.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	12th "	10 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	13th "	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	15th "	4 P.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	17th "	4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	19th "	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	20th "	4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinhua*,)—with excellent passenger accommodation; Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—$45 single, $80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [9

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	E. Rico	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 28th Dec. at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. 4

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th Dec., at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
$73.00	$55.00	$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1910. [6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.		SAILING DATES. 1910
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses,	Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.
	‡ ¶ KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Peterson,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 27th Dec., P.M.
	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino,	Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Jan., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	§ SADO MARU, Capt. S. Hioridahl,	Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 31st Dec. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara,	Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
	§ TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 31st Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino,	Tons 5000	THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi,	Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 20th Jan., Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	* TOSA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura,	Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 13th December.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi,	Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson,	Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 9th Dec., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	‡ CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred Pyne,	Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 13th December.

‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers
† Omitting Penang. ¶ Call at Genoa.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	15th Feb.
KITANO "	9,000	1st March
IYO "	7,000	15th "
HIRANO "	9,000	29th "
TANGO "	8,000	12th April
KAMO "	9,000	26th "
AKI "	7,000	10th May
MISHIMA "	9,000	24th "

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single	Y550
" " " " Return	825
" " " 2nd class Single	360
" " " " Return	540
" " Old Str. 1st class Single	500
" " " " Return	750
" " " 2nd class Single	330
" " " " Return	495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
AWA MARU	7,000	28th Feb.
INABA "	7,000	28th March
TAMBA "	7,000	25th April
AWA "	7,000	23rd May

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Pacific Coast Common Points 1st class Single	£30
" " 2nd " "	£21
To London via New York 1st " "	£69
" via St. Lawrence 1st " "	£59

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [1

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"

Captain Owen Jones, R.N.R. carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 10th November, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. — — — — from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. — — —, due in London on the — — —, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [4

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ST. ALBANS,"

Captain Hood, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th December, at Noon.

This new Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [721

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above about 14th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. [739

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH" ..... Sailing on or about 15th December.

For Freight and further Information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1910. [68

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE
VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	On or about
Hallamshire	6,470	G. E. Elliott	1910 15th Dec.
Suevic	6,232	F. S. Cowley	17th Jan.
Kumeric	6,232	G. B. McGill	9th Feb.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [11

Shipping—Steamers.

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI,
SEDE IN ROMA.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain Bel ino, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th December, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18. December, 1910. [16

THE "INVER" STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"

Captain J. C. Alexander, will be despatched as above about 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. [719

Consignees.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "REDHILL."

FROM SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Consignees are notified that before delivery of the Cargo can be obtained, an Average Bond must be signed by them at the Office of the Undersigned.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All claims for damage or shortage must be presented to the Undersigned within one month of the date of arrival of the Steamer, or they will not be entertained.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910 [11

Intimations.

Wonderful New Designs!

Special for Christmas!

JEWELLERY PRECIOUS STONES

&c., &c., &c.

MOHIDEEN & CO.,
38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1910. [18

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful of any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong 2nd April, 1904

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9⅞
Do. demand	1/9 11/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10⅛
France—Bank T.T.	2.30½
America—Bank T.T.	44¼
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.86½
India T.T.	135¼
Do. demand	136½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73⅜
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	77½
Japan—Bank T.T	84¼
Java—Bank T.T.	109⅞

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 5/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 7/16
30 days' sight San F'co & New York	45¼
4 months' sight do.	46⅛
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 9/16
4 months' sight France	2.35
6 months' sight "	2.37
4 months' sight Germany	1.91
Bar Silver	25
Bank of England rate	4½ %
Sovereign	$10.10

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Kutsang*) 14th inst.
German (*Goeben*) 15th inst.
Indian (*Laisang*) 17th inst.
American (*Nippon Maru*) 20th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 22nd inst.
American (*Siberia*) 30th inst.
American (*China*) 3rd prox.

The P. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Strathfillan* will sail from Portland on 15th inst., *via* Japan ports, for Hongkong.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kutsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 6th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tosa Maru*, Bombay Line, left Moji for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Ceylon Maru*, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Thursday Island for this port *via* Manila on 8th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

THE WEATHER.

On the 9th at 12.05 p.—The barometer has risen slightly over S. China and the Loochoos and fallen moderately in E. Japan.

The depression in the North is still shown over the Pacific to the NE of Japan.

The high pressure area remains over the continent to the North of the Yang'ze valley.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail over the N part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; fair, cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan same as No. 2.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,560, S. Kumawaki, 8th Dec.—Moji 3rd Dec., Coal.—M. B. G. K.

Eastern, Br. s.s., 2,865, W. G. McArthur, 8th Dec.—Manila 6th Dec., Mail and Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Singan, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 8th Dec.—Haiphong 6th Dec., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Himalaya, Br. s.s., 3,730, E. Spicer, R.N.R., 9th Dec.—Bombay 23rd Nov., Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Assaye, Br. s.s., 4,350, O. Jones, R.N.R., 9th Dec.—Shanghai 6th Dec., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Dagny, Nor. s.s., 812, D. Solvesen, 9th Dec.—Canton 8th Dec. Coal.—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,480, G. Belsito, 9th Dec.—Bombay 16th Nov., Gen.—Carlowitz & Co.

Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, R. Petersen, 9th Dec.—Bangkok and Swatow 8th Dec., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Benledi, Br. s.s., 2,500 Henderson, 9th Dec.—Singapore 10th Dec., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, S. Saunders, 9th Dec.—San Francisco via Manila 8th Dec.—Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Sexta, for Haiphong.
Kwanglee, for Shanghai.
Hoiching, for Swatow.
Eastern, for Shanghai.
Higashima Maru for Moji.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Inverclyde, for Canton.
Ryojun Maru, for Karatsu.
Assaye, for Bombay.
Himalaya, for Shanghai.

Departures

Dec. 9.

Haiching, for Coast Ports.
Atsuta Maru for Kobe.
Hanyang, for Canton.
Machaon, for Nagasaki.
Onsang, for Ching-wan-tau
Tingsang, for Shanghai.
Loksun, for Swatow.
Sexta, for Haiphong.
Kwanglee, for Shanghai.
Westphalia, for Colombo.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Assaye*, from Shanghai for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sefton, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. C. Wilton, Miss Pierce, Misses Cummins (2), Mr A. Cocke, Mr. and Mrs. Toucher, Messrs. J. de Bosschere and native servant, Mockle, Mr. and Mrs E. Leicht and nurse, Mr. A. Leicht, Misses E. Black, Dadlavits, Messrs E. M. Nufty and J. Suboth.

Per *Eastern*, for Hongkong from Melbourne—Messrs. Liang Lanhsun and Liang Manwan. From Sydney—Messrs. Wen Cheung, E. De Beer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Leigh, Miss Leigh, Messrs. Glendenning, A. Ginder, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Ming. From Timor—Messrs. Y. da Veiga Leitl, D. Hygma Veiga Leitl, Y. E. Veiga Leitl, Sgts. D. G. Vaz, J. A. da Costa, M. C. da Rebelle, A. M. Machado, Y. A. Cymaldes, and 2 Portuguese. From Manila—Messrs. R. Abercromby, Nicolas C. Lubison, W. H. Brown, Ferdinand Kulka, Mr. and Mrs. James Totter, Mr. Abino Grenayo, and 110 Chinese. For Shanghai from Sydney—Mr. C. M. Booth. From Manila—Mr. Cyrus T. Brady. From Sydney for Moji—Rev. R. D. Maison. For Yokohama—Mr. B. D. Rothberry.

Per *Himalaya*, for Hongkong from London—Miss Benton, Mr. H. A. Cox, Mrs Cox, infant and nurse, Messrs. J. Lenaghan, E. Browne, and Mrs. Dalrymple. From Marseilles—Capt. B. A. Craig, and Mr. R. F. Stubbs. From Gibraltar Mr. and Mrs. M. Ferrara da Rocha. From Bombay—Mr. H. C. Umrigar. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Churchill, child and nurse. From Calcutta—Mr. C. M. Jackson. From Penang—Mr. Wee Ching Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Fu Win, child and infant, Messrs. Ah Kong, Chen Pong, Eng Chee, Ping and Lee ..e. From Singapore—Messrs. W. L. Gaddam, E. H. V. Hayne, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Capt. Likler, Messrs. M. Fedalgo, H. Kild and Y. Turner.

Passengers expected.

Per *Bulow*, due 29th Dec.—Mr. R. E. Bellilios and family, Consul H. R. Wahlen, Mr. Warneke, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rust, Dr. H. Schmid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramerez Messrs. H. George, A. Eyreng, C. Pecker, E. Werner, Rev. and Mrs. R. Ellison, Mr. P. Weiler Misses M. Stephens, J. Schenberger, M. Nordeiberger and Vogelgesang.

Per *Derfflinger*, due 11th January—Messrs. J. Mollemann, P. Hammerst.en, W. B. Hinde, Mrs. Wm. C. Buchanan, Mrs. S. B. Luce, Mrs. C. I. May and child, Hon. and Mrs. P. Senior, Capt. Zöllner, Revs. Muller and Oppermann.

Per *Eitel Friedrich*, due 25th January—Messrs. J. Jebsen and Barschdorff.

Per *Yorck*, due 8th Feb.—Mr. F. G. Schiell and party, Dr. and Mrs. K. Glaso, and Dr. W. Homgen.

Per *Prinzess Alice*, due 22nd Feb.—Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Dr. H. von Neederhansern, Miss Forbes, and R. Liczewski.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Anapa, Br. s.s., 2,151, J. H. Park, 7th Dec.—Moji 1st Dec., Coal.—S. S. & Co.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,463, E. Finlayson 4th Dec.—Australia via Philippines 30th Oct., Gen. and Frozen.—B. & S.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Chr. Jürgenson, 7th Dec.—Pakhoi and Hoihow 6th Dec., Gen—J. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 591 Y. Yamamoto. 8th Dec.—Swatow 7th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, H. Pybus, R.N.R., 1st Dec.—Vancouver 11th Nov. and Shanghai 9th Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,012, Malkins, 6th Dec.—Java and Saigon 2nd Dec. Sugar.—J., M. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 741, J. Pannier, 4th Dec.—from Haiphong Rice and Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,417 H. Hinojima, 7th Dec.—Coronel Chile 14th Sept., Coal and M'dise.—T. K. K.

Inverclyde, Br. s.s., 2,162, Alexander 6th Dec.—New York and Sabang 13th Nov., Kerosine oil.—S. O. & Co.

Kumchow, Br. s.s., 1,495, J. D. Martin, 8th Dec.—Samarang via Ports 26th Nov., Gen.—Nam Fat.

Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,745, Andersen, 5th—Saigon 30th Nov., Rice.—H. A. L.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,003, F. Wheeler, 6th Dec.—Manila 3rd Dec., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Machew, Ger. s.s., 996, C. Wolff, 9th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 8th Nov., Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,756, F. Muto, 1st Dec.—Shanghai 28th Nov., Flour and Matches.—O. S. K.

Redhill, Br. s.s., 2,504, H. E. Dowell, 8th Dec.—Moji 2nd Dec., Gen.—D. & Co.

Ryojun Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,079 Y. Yamaguchi 3rd Dec.—from Moji Coal—M. B. K.

St. Albans, Br. s.s., 4,118, F. W. Hood, R.N.R., 1th Dec.—Kobe 3rd Dec., Gen. and Mails—G. L. & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,765, E. Bent, 29th Nov.—San Francisco 1st Nov., Mail and Gen.—T. K. K.

Ulv, Nor. s.s., 881, Y. Petersen, 5th Dec.—Canton 4th Dec., Beans.—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.

Washington, Ger. s.s., 2,659, O. Stege, 8th Nov.—New York 3rd Sept., Petroleum in Bulk.—S. Oil Co.

Wuhu, Br. s.s., 1,217, J. Meatbrel, 2nd Dec.—Canton 1st Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Steamers Expected

Vessels.	*From*	*Agents.*	*Due*
Lightning	Calcutta	D. S. & Co	Dec. 11
Tosa Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Ceylon Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Dec. 12
Kutsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co	Dec. 14
Scandia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Dec. 14
Suveric	Yokohama	D. & Co.	Dec. 15
Goeben	Colombo	M. & Co.	Dec. 15
Laisang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	Dec. 17
Seattle Maru	Yokohama	O. S. K.	Dec. 18
Nikko Maru	Thursday I.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 19
Nippon Maru	San F'cisco	T. K. K.	Dec. 20
Emp. of China	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 22
Mexico Maru	Tacoma	O. S. K.	Dec. 29
Siberia	San F'cisco	P. M. Co.	Dec. 30
China	San F'cisco	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Anderson, C.
Antonelli, Mr.
Bandsy, C.
Beaujoncan, Mrs. N.
Blanchard, Miss G. H.
Bredvad, A.
Brown, W. H.
Brechbons, F.
Ellis, Mrs. L. T.
Emberger, C.
Evans, Chas
Farner, A.
Fensch, Albert
Fensch, Francis
Ferrace, Miss Vera
Frost, E. B.
Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Holz, T. M.
Hufford, T.
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Knox, J. T.
Laureans, Mrs. J
Lefranc, Mr. and Mrs.
Leigh, Mr. and Mrs.
Leigh, Miss
Magner, L. J.
Michael, M.
Mody, N.
Morais, G. J.
Mouchet, Ch
Perkins, Mrs. G.
Peyor, H. E.
Pollard, J. E.
Pond, E. H.
Pontre, G. de
Renskers, H.
Russell, H. C.
Sohr, A.
Stone, Mrs. E.
Thomas, A. J.
Thomson, Mrs. J.
Thornton, E.
Turner, J.
Walker, F. W.
Wassenick, A. G.
Wegen, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Wells, Mrs. F. F.
White, Geo. F.
Will, Miss E.
Wretwich, H.
Yung, M. B.

PEAK.

Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.
Aubrey, Dr.
Bayard, Col.
Bedford, Col. and Mrs.
Bell, Capt. R.A.M.C.
Benton, Mrs.
Bowdler, Mrs.
Cunningham, Lt. and Mrs.
Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs.
Clair, Capt. St.
Day, Mr.
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph and Lady
Frisk, F. A.
Gell, J.
Gordon, Mr. and Mrs.
Greve, H. de
Guthrie, Capt. & Mrs.
Harewood, F. A.
Highton, Eng.-Comdr.
Hind, W. B.
Heckaday, W. T.
Hodgins, Mrs.
Hughes, Rev.
Jack, Miss
Jacks, P.
Klimanek, P.
Kobischmidt, Mr. & Mrs.
Koren, E.
Kostmann, Mr.
Lean, Major & Mrs.
Lyddon, Capt. & Mrs.
Macfarlane, Dr. & Mrs.
Manning, Mr.
Martin, Mr.
Moss, M. M.
Meier, Mr. and Mrs. John
Midwood, Col. & Mrs.
Morley, Lt. and Mrs.
Neilson, Mr.
Pegg, Rev. H.
Page, Miss
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. L.
Perry, Lt. R.A.M.C.
Philips, H. R.
Piggott, Sir Francis
Reltan, Mr.
Relton, Mrs. and Miss
Rodd, Mrs.
Rymer, Mrs.
Seniors, Mr. and Mrs.
Sinclair, A.
Stacpoole, Lt.-Col.
Stewart, Major, & Mrs.
Sutherland, Mr.
Thomas, Mr. and Mrs.
Thompson, Capt. and Mrs.
Thornhill, Rev.
Topp, J. R.
Warning, Capt.
Wheston, W.
Wrigley, Lt. Col. & Mrs.
Wright, Mr. and Mrs.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Andrew, J. I.
Andrews, Mrs. E. S.
Baird, David
Barlow, N. C.
Beer, E. de
Beck, F. H.
Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar
Beck, Miss E.
Blanche, Mr. and Mrs. N. F.
Booth, C.
Bosschere, J. de
Breaker, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Buckman, W.
Bell, Dr. H. R.
Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L.
Chapple, F. T.
Chilvers, P. T.
Churchhill, Mr. and Mrs. maid and 2 children
Clarke, W. E.
Clark, J. D.
Cobden, A. S.
Damon, Mrs. A. S.
D'Ottingen, V.
Doman, B.
Edgar, R.
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Mrs. H. O.
Finlayson, W. N.
Flor, A.
Fisher, H. G.
Fry, Mr. and Mrs. and infant
Gaddim, H. L.
Garner, C. E.
Grange, Mr. and Mrs. C.
Gonibonro, V.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Hamilton, J. C.
Harrison, A.
Henderson, C. A.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. A.
Hiller, H. L.
Holgate, E. G.
Hough, Dr. S.
Howard, F. J.
Huber, F.
Humphreys, C.
Jack, Mrs. C. M.
Kidder, H. F.
Klimanek, P. H.
Kopp, Albert
Kulka, F.
Law, W. O.
Leich, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. and maid
Little, J. H.
Littler, C. A.
Lloyd, Mr. G. T.
Logan, W.
Lovell, Mr. H. L.
Low, N. F. Stanley
Massey, Miss K. A.
Merkham, B.
Marriott, Dr. C.
Mathreal, J.
Mayne, E. H.
Maynes, Mr. and Mrs. C. P.
Mead, Mr. and Mrs. and child
McLin, Mrs. M. T.
Meier, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Miller, A. J.
Moore, G. D.
Moward, F. J.
Moulder, A. B.
Mortimer, R. J.
Murray, M. F.
Nazer, Mrs. N. P.
Needham, L. R.
Newman, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. H. M.
Northcombe, Mr. and Mrs. F. D.
Pilo, Fernard
Potts, P. C.
Price, Miss M.
Rafen, Capt. F.
Ray, E. H.
Reid, Miss E. M.
Reid, Mrs. E. M.
Reiss, C. H.
Roberts, Mrs. J. W.
Rodger, R. K.
Rogers, Mrs. C. G.
Salvator, N.
Schatfler, C. E.
Sefton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W.
Sefton, Miss F. W.
Sessions, Miss A.
Shields, C. H.
Slingsby, A.
Solomon, H. H.
Spalding, Dr. and Mrs. A. D.
Spittles, J.
Square, Miss A.
Stratton, Mrs. W. M.
Stone, J. C.
Stone, L. D.
Smith, Miss M. B.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Straiker, Lt. and Mrs. C. E. R.N.
Taylor, Mrs. A. J. and nurse
Taylor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. M. L.
Totten, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Vincent, E.
Weitz, H.
White, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. H.
White, D.
Whitely, W.
Wilson, Mrs. A.
Wilson, E. S.
Wilson, Misses H. and E.
Withington, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Wright, Miss H.
Wood, G. G.

GRAND HOTEL.

Crew, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. and child
Keyt, Dr. F.
Lowick, H. C.
McDonald, F. J.
Pelogh, Wm. Jr.
Sanksen, F.
Stewart, Capt. & Mrs. A. H. and child
Storrie, A. P.
Taylor, R.
Wilson, T. H.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. J.
Bird, C. F.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Carpenter, E. W.
Chinchen, S. J.
Darby, A. J.
Gorkell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Grant-Smith, E.
Jones, Dr. & Mrs. Evan
Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Knott, Mrs.
Kydd, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.
Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Wilson, G. L.
Wood, E. M.

Post Office.

☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:—

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *St. Albans*, 10th Dec., 10 A.M.

Manila—Per *Loongsang*, 10th Dec., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mails to —Per *Tenyo Maru*, 10th Dec., 10 A.M.

Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per *Hanoi*, 10th Dec., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Assaye*, 10th Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 10th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Hangsang*, 10th Dec., 5 P.M.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per *Carl Diederichsen*, 10th Dec., 5 P.M.

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per *Linan* 10th Dec., 6 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daijin Maru*, 11th Dec., 9 A.M.

Haiphong—Per *Singan*, 12th Dec., 9 A.M.

Foochow and Shanghai—Per *E-Sang*, 12th Dec., 11 A.M.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Quarta*, 12th Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 12th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haitan*, 13th Dec., 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Ischia* 13th Dec., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria—Per *Panama Maru*, 13th Dec., 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Taan*, 13th Dec., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per *Kutsang*, 14th Dec., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India *via* Tuticorin—Per *Kleist*, 14th Dec., 11 A.M.

Kobe and Moji—Per *Fausang*, 15th Dec., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Per *Lightning*, 15th Dec., NOON.

Shanghai—Per *Chinkiang*, 15th Dec., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)—Per *Empress of Japan*, 16th Dec., 6 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Namsang*, 17th Dec., 10 A.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Changsha*, 19th Dec., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c. India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Tourane*, 20th Dec., 11 A.M.

Ships Passed The Canal.

25th October—*Australien, Benarty, Ching Wo, Carnarvonshire, Glenesk, Kleist, Sarpedon.* 28th October—*Derfflinger, Charlton, Keemun, Kitano Maru, Polynesien, Jason.* 1st November—*Brasilia, Ceylon, Deucalion, Glenlogan, Kaga Maru, Shimosa, Welsh Prince.* 4th November—*Hyson, Nile, Syria, Polyphemus, Yarra.* 8th November—*Rubonia, Inverclyde, Myrmidon, Pembrokeshire, Benledi.* 11th November—*Ambria, Atsuta Maru, Iyo Maru, Machaon, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Ville de la Ciotat.* 15th November—*Nore, Scandia, Wakasa Maru, Badenia, Indradeo.* 18th November—*Achilles, Oceanien, Prometheus, Silesia, Alesia.* 22nd November—*Benvorlich, Nippon, Glenlochy, Goeben, Indrawadi, Sunda.* 25th November—*Antenor, Brisgavia, Hirano Maru, Glamorganshire, Peleus, Tourane, Yorck.* 29th November—*Breconshire, C. Ferd Laeisz, Cardiganshire, Hitachi Maru.* 2nd December—*Glaucus, Dumlea, Nubia, Stentor, Palawan, Slavonia, Indravelli.* 6th December—*Antilochus, Moyune, Pathan, Prinzess Alice, Benlarig.*

Arrivals at Home—25th October—*Diomed.* 27th October—*Nubia.* 28th October—*Bellerophon, Silesia, Tourane.* 1st November—*Braemar, Carnarvonshire, Sarpedon, Seneca, Sperla.* 4th November—*Derfflinger, Kitano Maru, Lennox.* 8th November—*Kanagawa Maru, Nubia, Candia, Diomed, Ching Wo.* 11th November—*Liberia, Yarra.* 15th November—*Deucalion.* 18th November—*Albenga, Myrmidon, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, St. Patrick.* 21st November—*Syria,* 22nd November—*Iyo Maru.* 25th November—*Oceanien, Welsh Prince.* 29th November—*Carnarvonshire, Prometheus.* 2nd December—*Hirano Maru, Peleus, Yorck, Badenia.* 6th December—*Ambria, Dumlea, Alesia.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

December 8th, 1910, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	30.25	2	78	N	0	b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.97	—	—	WSW	2	—
Hakodate	"	30.05	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	30.04	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.11	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.15	—	—	N	1	—
Kagoshima	"	30.13	—	—	N	0	—
Oshima	"	30.06	—	—	N	4	—
Naha	"	30.01	—	—	NNE	4	—
Ishigakijima	"	29.95	—	—	W	1	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.01	—	—	—	0	—
Chefoo	5 a.m.	30.43	30	100	N	8	s
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.45	25	89	N	8	s
Hankow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	30.34	42	92	NE	1	o
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.33	44	76	NNE	1	om
Gutzlaff	"	30.35	47	77	N	5	cm
Sharp Peak	"	30.19	58	94	N	1	or
Amoy	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	30.08	55	80	N	1	or
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.08	—	—	E	2	—
Taichu	"	30.01	—	—	N	2	—
Tainan	"	29.99	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun	"	29.97	—	—	NE	6	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	9 a.m.	30.21	50	93	N	1	o
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.17	56	86	N	1	od
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	NE	1	—
Gap Rock	"	30.13	—	—	NNE	4	—
Macao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	9 a.m.	30.30	51	—	NE	1	c
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	30.20	57	—	NNE	0	c
Tourane	"	30.08	66	—	NW	4	or
C. St. James	"	29.91	77	—	N	2	dh
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.92	72	—	S	2	b
Manila	10 a.m.	29.92	82	63	—	0	b
Legaspi	5 a.m.	29.88	72	—	—	0	c
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	2	c
Iloilo	"	29.89	77	—	NE	1	b
Cebu	"	29.91	83	—	N	1	b
Labuan	"	29.87	83	—	—	—	—

December 9th, 1910, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	30.30	13	57	NE	2	b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	WNW	5	—
Hakodate	"	29.95	—	—	N	2	—
Tokio	"	29.93	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.07	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.17	—	—	NNW	3	—
Kagoshima	"	30.17	—	—	N	1	—
Oshima	"	30.10	—	—	—	0	—
Naha	"	30.07	—	—	NE	3	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.03	—	—	NE	3	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.93	—	—	—	0	—
Chefoo	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.44	22	88	NNW	4	cs
Hankow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	30.40	43	75	NE	1	o
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.40	43	67	NE	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.41	45	76	N	5	ov
Sharp Peak	"	—	50	94	N	1	o
Amoy	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	30.11	56	81	NNE	1	b
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.13	—	—	E	4	—
Taichu	"	30.03	—	—	N	4	—
Tainan	"	30.03	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun	"	30.01	—	—	NE	8	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.10	60	75	—	0	o
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	NE	2	—
Gap Rock	"	30.17	—	—	NNE	3	—
Macao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	30.18	61	—	ENE	3	c
Tourane	"	30.08	66	—	WNW	2	o
C. St. James	"	29.89	81	—	NE	2	c
Aparri	5 a.m.	29.93	75	—	W	2	b
Manila	10 a.m.	29.92	81	—	WSW	0	b
Legaspi	5 a.m.	29.87	77	—	NE	2	o
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	1	or
Iloilo	"	29.87	79	—	NE	1	b
Cebu	"	29.87	85	—	N	1	b
Labuan	"	29.85	82	—	—	—	—

	Dec. 9 at 10 a.m.	Dec. 8 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.17	30.20
Temperature	58	57
Humidity	66	69
Rainfall	—	—

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 9th to 15th, 1910.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Hongkong Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Height	LOW WATER. Hongkong Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	9	m 1 0 No inferior	7 0 high	m 9 30 Inferior low	1 9 water.
Sat.	10	m 2 24 5 24 a	6 5 5 2	m 10 24 9 36 a	2 2 4 6
Sun.	11	m 3 59 5 54 a	6 1 5 7	m 11 11 11 42 a	2 3 4 0
Mon.	12	m 5 23 6 21 a	4 8 6 3	m 11 51	2 6
Tues.	13	m 6 41 6 51 a	5 7 6 9	m 0 44 0 27 a	3 2 2 9
Wed.	14	m 7 43 7 24 a	5 7 7 6	m 1 42 1 1 a	2 2 3 1
Thurs.	15	m 8 52 8 2 a	5 2 8 2	m 2 31 1 35 a	2 4 3 3

m denotes morning.
a „ afternoon.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	700	4	3,000	Acting-Commander P. H. Noble	Shanghai
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. B. Kiddle	Miri Bay
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Comdr B. G. Washington	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander F. H. Donovan	Wei-hai-wei
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. Lynes	Shanghai
Cherub	water tank and tug	290	—	[illegible]	[illegible] W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. R. Veale	Chinkiang
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander C. B. Land	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain John Nicholas	Shanghai
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander B. J. Guy, V.C.	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander G. O. Heathcote	
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. Farquhar	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtsze
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain F. C. Learmonth	Sandakan
Minotaur *	armoured cruiser 1st class	14,600	14	27,000	Act.-Captain A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain H. L. P. Heard	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leith	Hongkong
Newcastle	protected cruiser 2nd class	4,800	—	—	Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.	Singapore
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander C. H. Woodward	Wuchow
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Commander Lumbo	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Cosmo. A. C. Douglas	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Boothby	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	210	Lieut.-Commander J. M. Barker	Yangtse
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,300	Gunner E. J. Trillo	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,550	6	—	Commander C. J. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Buchanan	Yangtse
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Comdr. M. B. Baillie Hamilton	Shanghai
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander C. E. Land	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander R. L. Hancock	Singapore
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	370	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	105	2	[illegible]	Lieut.-Commander M. H. Wilding	Yangtsa
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Comdr. B. R. Brooke	Yangtsa
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	150	Lieut.-Commander G. F. A. Mulock	Yangtsa

*Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,000,000 $2,000,000	$2,029.3 0	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/5½ =$22.45	5 %	895 sales £86/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 $1,000,000	$30,552	$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000 $168,696 $10,381	none	$15 for 1909	8½ %	$185 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,600,000 Tls. 220,000 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308	Tls. 205,219	Final div. of 7½ % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$2,000,000 £90,000 £122,248 £105,249 $713,985	$287,984	Final of $20 per share, making in all $50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1909	%	817½
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $194,405 $199,264	$7 7,627	$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of $3 on account of 1909	7½ %	$195
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $550 248 $61 168	$458,406	$6 and bonus $2 for 1908	7 %	$116
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000 $81,153	$426,218	$27 for 1908	8 %	$560
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	$25	$25	$57,743	Dr. $3,777	$1% for 1906	...	$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$230,000 $100,189	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $617,500 $78,765 $15,491	$24,265	Dividend of $1½ for 30.6.10	8½ %	$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	15,161	3% =/- on Preferred shares only for 1911	...	$57 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	£192,994	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1s. per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	8 1/6 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$71,850 $62,681	$1,159	A dividend of 7 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910 A bonus of 5 %	5 % 6. %	$23 $12½
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$530 000 $83,620	Dr. $8,090	$5 for half year ending 30.6 1910	6 %	$125
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	1038	Dr. $135,892	$3 for 1897	...	$12 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1. 1	£215,000 £12,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4	none none	5½ per share 13th dividend Final of Gold $0.65 for 1909 in all G $1.15	5 %	$5 sellers 37/6
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G $10	G $10	none				
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$35,275	Dr. $8,460	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.09	...	$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$550	$50	$550,000 $31,993 $40,000	$264,847	$2½ for 1909	4½ %	$52 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$88,214 $221,000	$132,755	3% for half year ended 30.6 1909	...	$53 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 67
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 175,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 97½
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.10	5½ %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,000	$24,941	8% for 1909	8 %	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000 8,000	$50 $50	$50 $15	$1,277	$1,277	$3 on old shares $1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	197
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	56,000	$100	$100	$10,000	$27,9 1	Interim of 3½ for 1910	7 %	$70 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$250,000 $226,945 $5,856	$55,471 $269	45 cents for 1909 $2½ for 1909	6 % 8 %	$160 sales $33½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none				
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 63,569	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 105
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,95	Interim of $1.80 for 1910	8½ %	$19
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,098	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$10,000	$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$4½ buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,172	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 51
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 350
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1909	...	$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$10,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	6½ %	$10 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited Do. Do. Special shares	50,000 50,000	$5 $1½	$5 $1	none	$50,241	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	90 cents buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$150,000 $40,000	$2,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	$7½ sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 62,924	Tls. 316,682 $1,89	3rd Interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37½ for 1910 $1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	5 % 7 %	$17½
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$20,000	$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½ %	$13 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12 000	$10	$10	$13,000 $5,0	$4,290 $670	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910 14 per cent. viz. $1.40 for 1909	10 % 12 %	$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$11,798	A dividend of $1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	$10
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7,616	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	6 %	$130
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$40,000	$9,176	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	9 %	$15 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 62,924	Tls. 316,682	3rd Interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37½ for 1910	5 %	Tls. 1,010
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½ %	$13 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	none			5 %	$11½ sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10		Ps. 18,640	None	...	$8
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 21,820 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,250	No dividend this year	2 %	Tlr. 115
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Haiphong Nominal	35 Haiphong Currency	none none	none none	First year None	... ...	$36 sellers $800 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $31,096	None	...	$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$127,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	$5
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$11,056	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$6½
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$142	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	$12½ sellers
Watkins Limited,	10,000	$10	$10	none	$1,941	35 cents for 1909	5 %	$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000		10	$130,000 $5,000	$2,613	3 % for 1909	...	$6 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7		none	$782	None	...	$1½

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By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. (1

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON CHINA'S TRADE IN 1909.

(3rd December.)

The latest of the series of Customs Reports for the year 1909 issued by Imperial authority contains much food for reflection, some of it not of the most palatable kind. This report comes nearer to Hongkong mercantile interests than did any of its predecessors, for it covers exclusively the southern coast ports for which Hongkong serves more or less as the entrepôt or distributing centre. It is hardly necessary to enter into a study of the figures contained in these returns. It is sufficient to say that in the districts which come within their scope, the year 1909 was favourable in the aggregate. Main interest attaches to the comments and remarks made upon different branches of trade by the Customs Commissioners, each in his own district. For instance, the Commissioner at Foochow writes:—"It is easy to comprehend that our staple export, tea, grown as it is on old fashioned principles and extravagantly and wastefully prepared, cannot compete in price with the scientifically grown and economically manufactured leaf of India and Ceylon." But he cannot understand the apathetic attitude of the people in face of their dwindling trade returns. In a district like theirs, he goes on to say, where Nature has been so exceptionally bountiful, one would have thought that some new product, some fresh industry, would come forward to take the place of the gradually diminishing tea trade. It appears strange that China tea, which at one time dominated the world's market should at last to ousted from its tradal strongholds; but there is no one to blame except the tea-growers themselves. Time after time, it has been impressed upon them that they must change their methods if they desired to compete on level terms with the highly cultivated products of India and Ceylon. But all these warnings have been left unheeded; and it seems to be only a question of time when China tea will be grown only for China consumption and when none but the very finest blends will have a showing in the foreign markets. In tea-growing, as in all else, Chinese custom appears to be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. As regards the silk industry, at any rate, one would naturally consider that China held an unassailable position. Yet even here we find there is a fly in the ointment. For we are told by the Commissioner at Canton that, although China silk is maintaining its position in the world's markets, exporters state that "during the last three seasons complaints as to the quality of Cantons from manufacturers in Europe and America have rendered business increasingly difficult, and that, unless measures are taken to remedy the defects, the future of the staple export of Canton is seriously threatened." The Canton bristle trade, too, is not giving satisfaction to foreign buyers; Amoy, like Foochow, is losing its tea trade; and the camphor supply of the district is becoming exhausted without any planting being done to keep up the rate of production. The port of Kiungchow in Hainan has to record increasing difficulties in the way of trade, because no attempt is made to keep open the fairway that connects it with the steamer anchorage a few miles away. And these are but a few of the things in the report which may be taken as indicative of the lost opportunities in China's trade during the past year. There are more encouraging reports, however, from other places adjacent to this Colony and closely identified with our trade and shipping. From Kongmoon it is reported that there has been a healthy expansion in all branches of trade, due probably to the activities of returned emigrants. "A large part of their savings is invested in Hongkong, but they are gradually employing their money in local industries, such as rice and oil mills, silk filatures, etc. They have also brought back a taste for foreign comforts and luxuries; money being plentiful, there is a growing tendency to indulge in foreign articles of apparel and household goods." In this district, too, as well as in the hinterland of Swatow, the fruit industry is gaining ground and appears to be firmly established. The agricultural hope of the Swatow prefecture, writes the Commissioner there, would appear to dwell at present in its fruit, and if the remarkable talent for organisation of the Chaochufu people can be diverted to the distribution of the crop by modern methods, the eastern part of Kwangtung province might become for North and Central China what the State of Florida has long been for the North Atlantic States of America. Referring to returning emigrants, the Amoy Commissioner relates that at Changchow the influence of these people who have profited by their experience abroad prompted the purchase of an up to date dredger out of flood relief funds, for the purpose of improving the fluvial approaches of the city and so minimising the dangers occasioned by floods. A resident of the same town, who had been abroad for thirty years, had imported plant canes in large quantities for distribution in the district and was to erect a modern sugar-mill plant for the manufacture of sugar by the most up-to-date methods. The Sunning-Yeungkong Railway owes its existence to a Chinese who spent forty-three years in America, and three-fourths of the capital of the line is held by Sunning men in California. The returned emigrant, is would appear, is destined to play a highly important part in the future history of China, and there is probably no more powerful agent than he to be found for educating his stay at home countrymen into the ways of progress and enlightenment.

A MODEL PORT FOR MACAO ISLAND.

(5th December.)

Amongst the dry figures and statistics of the Imperial Chinese Customs Reports, one naturally would not expect to find much in the way of interesting reading. The very outward appearance of the volume with its yellow covers and plain black lettering is forbidding to the eye, as though it said in so many words, "Abandon hope all ye who open me." But for once in a way, the latest Customs Report, dealing with the trade of the southern coast ports, all more or less intimately connected with Hongkong, contains much letter-press of an eminently readable kind. Some of the tradal aspects we have already dwelt upon in these columns One item which we have left over for separate remark is sure to be of particular interest to residents in this Colony. It is the announcement made by the Commissioner of Lappa, in his report, that local Chinese have set themselves to open up a new commercial seaport at Heungchow on the island of Macao. Their intention, says the Commissioner, is, or was, to build a new Chinese town with all foreign comforts for such Chinese emigrants as are averse to returning to their own country and making their homes in an ordinary Chinese city or village, for the reason that, owing to their long residence in foreign countries, they have acquired foreign likings, habits and tastes. We certainly have heard Chinese merchants, who have returned to China after amassing fortunes abroad, deploring the fact that there was no haven to which they might resort with the certainty of a continuance of those living conditions with which they had made acquaintance during many years' residence in foreign countries. But the general attitude of mind on the part of these emigrants returned was that it was all a beatific vision: that the creation of such a place of refuge was an ideal unattainable, a project which from a commercial point of view was entirely beyond the range of practicability. But apparently there are in the ranks of those returned emigrants more ardent spirits who do not merely dream and sigh but who have gone so far as to formulate an actual scheme for the establishment of this new settlement. The Heungchow scheme, we are told, allows for a well-laid-out city, with broad streets and foreign buildings for shops and residences, which is to be governed by a municipal council; it also provides for schools, charitable institutions police and fire stations, theatre, public gardens, electric light and trams, waterworks, afforestation, chamber of commerce, free libraries, and in fact everything that may tend to public good. No one will be found to assert that the project lacks anything in breadth of scope. It is nothing if not ambitious. We know, too, that it is a cherished thing in the hearts of thousands of wealthy Chinese who have made money abroad and who are wishful of returning, in their retirement from business, to their native country without reverting entirely to the somewhat narrow and repulsive life of an island town or village. We have had many instances of late to prove that the influence of the returned Chinese emigrant is beginning to make itself effectively felt, and one cannot be blind to the fact that with the flux of time he will become more than ever a power for progress in the land. To take the case of the Sunning District Railway as an instance: here we have a complete railway organisation, fathered by a returned emigrant who had spent some forty years in the United States, and financed to the extent of three-quarters of its capital cost by Sunning merchants settled in California. This line communicates with Macao City and would, of course, be connected up with Heungchow in the event of this scheme for town-raising taking concrete shape. When such a project as the Sunning Railway can be carried through to a successful conclusion by combined vigorous action on the part of Chinese merchants from abroad, there is no reason to suppose that the creation of a new commercial port such as that proposed to be built at Heungchow should present insuperable obstacles. That there is room for such an enterprise in these parts is indubitably patent. The Portuguese port of Macao has suffered in the past and at present so continues to suffer from neglect that its trade is rapidly dwindling and bids fair in the near future to become utterly a negligible quantity, unless under the new Republican *régime* more vigorous action be now taken in the way of harbour improvement. Of late some work has been accomplished in this direction, but on a woefully small scale, not even sufficient to countervail the constant deposit of silt Should the Heungchow scheme materialise, Macao will have to look to her laurels. She still retains, in a much diminished degree, her exports in tea, fire-crackers, preserves, tobacco, essential oils, and so-forth; and the silk filatures, brick works and cement works help to maintain some vestige of the departed glory of this one time famous seaport. But if a rival were to spring up at her very doors—a rival young and lusty, replete with modern appliances and liberally financed by Chinese capitalists in America and other foreign countries—there can be little doubt that the new port would attract what little still remains of Macao's industrial activities and would capture practically all her export trade. But it would be a pity indeed to see the passing of Macao, with its great record of tradal pioneering in the Far East. Last year, the Lisbon Government agreed to grant an annual appropriation towards the work of improving the harbour. As already mentioned, very little has actually been accomplished. It remains to be seen whether the new Portuguese Legislature will make a serious endeavour to effect substantial improvement or allow this ancient Colony to be extinguished by the embryo port of Heungchow.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

(6th December.)

Nothing could be more gratifying to all concerned in the Canton-Kowloon Railway enterprise than the cordiality of feeling that pervaded the proceedings yesterday at the ceremonial opening of the first Chinese Section of the line. His Excellency the Viceroy at Canton was unable to be present but he sent a worthy representative in the person of Taotai Sah, an official of distinctively progressive tendencies and an optimist so far as the destiny of railways in China is concerned. The length of route opened yesterday was thirty miles, and the announcement was made that it was expected to have the whole of the Chinese Section completed and finally joined up with the British Section in June or July next, giving direct communication from Canton to Kowloon. This forecast may be taken, we fancy, as a carefully considered estimate of the time required to finish the Chinese portion of the Railway, for in this thirty-mile stretch which has just been opened so auspiciously the Engineers have had experience of every kind of obstacle, whether physical or otherwise, that they can possibly have to encounter in constructing the remainder; and all these must have been taken into account in estimating the period of time yet required for connecting-up the line. In this matter of obstruction, by the way, some very pertinent remarks fell from the speakers at the luncheon which brought the formalities to a conclusion. There is no good closing our eyes to the fact that the Canton-Kowloon Railway suffered severely from obstruction in the days of its infancy. In that respect it did not differ from other railways in China. But these old prejudices against the encroachment of the Iron Horse are gradually disappearing as the people come to realise the manifold benefits that follow in its wake. Landowners who had driven the railway surveyors off their lands have lived to regret the day. The official classes, too, show more reasonableness than hitherto was the case in granting facilities for constructional purposes to concessionaires. And in all quarters there is now apparent a settled, confident belief in the value of the railway as an eminently important factor in the development of the Chinese Empire. On the Canton-Kowloon Railway many difficulties have been experienced. Of that class which may be styled "sentimental obstacles," the most formidable was encountered in connection with the acquirement of land and the removal of graves. In every country in the world where railways have been laid down, this same difficulty has had to be fought down. In China, perhaps more than in any other land, the sentimental objection to the disturbance of ancient landmarks is inherently strong amongst the tillers of the soil; while the removal of graves is regarded with abhorrence: as a desecration. It says much for the acumen and tactfulness of those Railway officials to whom was entrusted the important duty of land acquirement that they have been able to carry the line through between the termini with very little deviation from the route originally marked out on the survey. Every care has been taken to avoid wounding Chinese moral susceptibilities, and the many delicate negotiations that had to be undertaken in connection with land purchase have been carried out with conspicuous success. Of physical obstacles, the Engineers have had to meet more than a few. Alterations had to be made, sometimes at the last moment, in the location of the line; archways had to be built over and above embankments; and a hundred and one minor unforeseen difficulties had to be faced and overcome from day to day. The great limiting factor in the delayed completion of the Chinese Section has been, of course, the bridging of the East River Valley; and we have the assurance of Mr. F. Grove, the Engineer-in-Chief, that this portion of the work is being as speedily as possible performed with all due regard to efficiency. The East River Bridge is practically completed, the Tun-kuu River Bridge is in an advanced stage of construction, and in Mr. Grove's opinion the completion of the Railway and its readiness for through traffic by June or July of next year will depend upon the plate-laying and ballasting being carried through with expedition. Still a third form of obstacle which has had to be fought down by the Railway constructional staff was that fostered by the turbulent element in the various towns, villages and districts through which the line of route ran. These lawless characters made endless trouble and caused many disturbances. For their own ends, they incited the ignorant country folk, by sundry methods only too well known, to violent opposition to the Railway and all pertaining to it. Their real object, of course, was pillage and plunder; and unfortunately they contrived to carry out several big robberies and many minor ones unscathed. These bandit raids upon the line have not yet been suppressed entirely, but, thanks to the vigorous action which the provincial authorities have taken in this matter, the evil is gradually being eradicated and peace and good order maintained all over the districts traversed by the new Railway.

THE STATUS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

(7th December.)

The proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board were productive of one of those periodically recurring kicks against the Executive Council's absolute prerogative in respect of the Board's considered decisions in sanitary matters. The spokesman for the protestation was Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, and we have every sympathy with him in his pursuit of a somewhat thankless campaign. Of late there has been quite a record number of instances in which the Board's recommendations have been peremptorily ignored by the Executive Council, or their findings upset, without special cause shown; and, naturally, this has given rise to much plain speaking on the part of unofficial members who find that they have devoted their own valuable time and attention in the investigation of matters affecting the public welfare only to see the result of their labours "go by the board" when their recommendations are submitted to the Executive Council for final sanction. With the merits of the particular matters in question we do not here propose to deal as these have all more or less been referred to by us before. It will be enough to say that the two main questions at issue have been the Pokfulam Reservoir water supply and the granting of exemption in the case of certain applications for permission to erect water-closets in the Colony. The point which was most emphasised at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday was that the considered decisions of the Board did not receive adequate attention when sent up to the Executive Council for approval or otherwise, and that it was useless for the Board to make recommendations if they were to be constantly over-ruled by the Governor-in Council. Dr. Fitzwilliams in his minute of protest against the Council's ruling in respect of Pokfulam Reservoir had remarked—"What power will influence the Government if a report by the Sanitary Board fails? Why have a Sanitary Board at all?" His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard obviously has made a thorough study of the whole situation since his return from Home and a long and important minute from him was laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Board. His Excellency declared that the inference to be gathered from recent discussions at the Board meetings was that their recommendations had been treated with but small consideration, and he wished to correct that impression. "The law of the Colony which has been in operation for many years" (H.E. wrote) "gives certain powers to the Sanitary Board, and in the general interests of the community impose an extra safeguard in certain matters by insisting upon the additional concurrence of the Governor-in-Council. If the Executive Council out of deference to the Board accepted without question all its recommendations, it would have ceased to discharge the duty laid upon it by law. If, after careful examination, it finds itself compelled to dissent from the conclusions of the Board, the course (in any matter of importance) has usually been taken of referring the matter back to the Sanitary Board for reconsideration with a full statement of the reasons which led the Governor-in Council to come to an opposite conclusion. Not infrequently these reasons have contained matter which was not before the Board when they recorded their recommendation. This course—instead of an unexplained dissent—appears to me the most courteous and reasonable which could be adopted yet it is specifically condemned in the papers before me. It remains to be shown whether, in the cases referred to, the Governor-in Council has dealt hastily and without due and full consideration of the representations made by the Sanitary Board." In the case of water-closets, continued His Excellency, the Government had been guided by a desire to avoid pollution of the Harbour, in conjunction with a rough and ready standard as to the urgency of each particular case. As regards Pokfulam Reservoir, the Government could not be accused of having ignored the Board's recommendations, for a thorough bacteriological investigation was at present in progress, and, if the results of this investigation warranted it, a special committee of experts would be appointed to suggest some practicable method of avoiding the dangers of a possibly polluted water supply. His Excellency's resolution in the matter of Pokfulam Reservoir was satisfactory apparently to the unofficial members of the Board and was commended by Mr. Hooper. But on the other subject already mentioned, Mr. Hooper declared that the action of the Executive Council had drawn a protest from some members of the Board who saw no use in voting on these subjects only to have their decisions over ruled by the Executive. We are at one with Mr. Hooper when he says that he does not remember a single case of a recommendation from the Board being re-committed to them after having been adversely adjudicated upon by the Executive Council. If the latter body in arriving at their final decision in any matter are guided by information which was not available by the Board, certainly the one and only proper course is to remit the whole thing, *with the additional information*, back to the Board for reconsideration. So far as our recollection of Hongkong Sanitary Board matters goes—and it extends back some ten years—such a practice has never been in vogue, although there may have been isolated cases in which this courtesy was extended to the Board. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Sanitary Board has been regarded by the Government hitherto as merely an advisory and not a deliberative body, whose decisions could be lightly set aside without cause shown. In the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the unofficial members, devoting, as they do, their time and professional abilities and experience towards the betterment of sanitary conditions in the Colony, should feel at times aggrieved to see the arbitrary manner in which their considered decisions are overturned. It is gratifying, however, to find that His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard is taking a genuine interest in this contentious matter, and we are confident that his endeavours will be exerted towards ensuring for the Sanitary Board a stronger and better defined status than it occupies at present.

CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

(8th December.)

It was only to be expected that the great Rubber Boom should have had a marked effect upon the emigration of labourers from China, whence the vast industries of the Federated Malay States, the Dutch Possessions and Borneo recruit by far the largest proportion of their coolie workers. In common with other places on the coast, Hongkong has reaped great benefit financially from the increased activity pervading this branch of the passenger traffic, which in the computation of some of our leading shipping men in the Colony has shown an increase of something like thirty-five per cent. during the *current year* as compared with 1909. In fact, the total emigration figures for the first ten months of 1910 exceed those for the whole of the previous year. This abnormal development of the coolie traffic may be written down as largely due to the boom in Malay industries. But an important factor, also, was the entire absence of quarantine restrictions during the twelvemonth now drawing to a close. Nor has the tide of emigration to the South by any means reached the high water mark. By those best qualified to judge, it is estimated that within the next two or three years there will be a demand from the South for a quarter of a million more labourers in addition to the numbers already on the mines and the plantations in these tropical lands. As may be easily imagined, this great enhancement in the coolie trade has thrown a lot of extra work upon our Emigration Department, who have now as many as 200 to 300 emigrants passing through their hands every day. The Emigration Officer exercises his powers under the Chinese Emigration Ordinance No. 1 of 1899 as amended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1908. The object of this Ordinance is altogether admirable, for it aims at the prevention of those abuses which in years gone by made the names of the *chi-chai* traders stink in the nostrils of the civilized world. Section 33 (2) provides that in the case of every emigrant, the passage broker "shall attend with him at the office of the Emigration Officer, in whose presence the contract ticket shall be delivered to such passenger, and who shall explain to such passenger the true intent and meaning of the contract ticket with the object of ascertaining that he understands where he is going and that he is not acting under compulsion or being influenced to emigrate by false representations." Now, the emigrants are divided into two classes, namely, "assisted emigrants" and "free emigrants." As the phrase implies, the latter category consists of labourers who pay their own passage-money down to Singapore independent of outside assistance. These have only to go through a formal examination before the Emigration Officer (the Harbour Master), to be followed by a medical examination on board the emigrant ship before sailing, and are thenceforth free to go whithersoever they list and sell their labour to the best advantage as it pleases them. For the medical examination a fee of 50 cents per head is charged by the Government. As regards assisted emigrants, we are sorry to say that a great deal of difficulty has cropped up as between the Emigration Department and the passenger brokers, and some rancour has been stirred up in shipping circles regarding the action of the Emigration Department in this matter. According to the shipping superintendent of one of our leading firms, the whole difficulty appears to centre in the definition of the word "assisted" as applied to an emigrant. In the amending Ordinance, "assisted emigrant" is defined to mean "any Chinese male labourer who intends to labour for hire in some place beyond the limits of the Colony and has received assistance in the way of payment of passage money, subsistence, or otherwise to enable him to carry out his intention." There can be no dubiety in any one's mind as to the meaning of this definition. It can only have reference, surely, to assistance got from coolie agents or labour-recruiters. The trouble is, that there is a large and ever-increasing class of emigrants who do not properly come within the scope of the spirit of the Ordinance, however much they may be amenable under the letter of the law. This class is made up of emigrants (in most cases accompanied by their families) who are "assisted" down to Singapore by their own relations when the latter are returning South after spending a holiday in China. As we have said, this is a numerous and steadily increasing class of emigrants. Under Section 58 of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, no assisted emigrant is permitted to embark in this Colony in any Chinese passenger ship on a voyage of more than seven days' duration unless he has been lodged in a licensed boarding-house during a period of not less than forty-eight hours previous to his being examined by the Registrar-General. So that if these people whose case we have just cited are to be classed as assisted emigrants they will require to undergo all the restrictions that apply to the latter category. That is to say, although they are free emigrants, going to Singapore of their own free will and assisted only from the pockets of their better-off relations, they are compelled to go before the Registrar-General, to lodge with him their records and photographs (for which an extra fee of forty cents is charged), to stay in a specified boarding-house; and, when they get to Singapore, they must there also live in a special boarding-house pending their appearance before the Chinese Protectorate and their being drafted to the mine or plantation to which they are assigned. That the destitute, ignorant coolie from up country should have his interests safeguarded in this manner against possible misconduct or misrepresentation on the part of rascally labour-recruiters is only right; but when such measures are imposed upon emigrants who are to all intents and purposes free agents, they cease to be safeguards and become vexatious restrictions instead. Why the Emigration Department want to class these people in the "assisted emigrant" category passes human comprehension. Yet they persist in "roping" them all in. This policy on the part of the Government cannot surely materially benefit the Colony's finances, unless indeed some proportion of the photography charges goes into its pocket; yet it imposes avoidable restrictions upon *bona fide* free emigrants who ought to be exempted from such and it causes needless delay both at the port of embarkment and of destination. Quite recently there have been cases arising in which whole batches of coolies from the interior have been refused the right to embark unless they went through the formulae that apply to assisted emigrants. Rather than submit to this treatment, these men in most instances preferred to return to their country and to sacrifice the money they had already spent in travelling down to Hongkong. The result of these high-handed proceedings on the part of the Emigration Department can only result in one thing, and that is a divergence of the coolie traffic from Hongkong. There are plenty of other outlets in South China for the shipments to the South. Steamers are sailing every other day from Amoy, Swatow, Pakhoi or Hoihow, carrying passengers who do not find themselves under the necessity of submitting to restrictions such as are imposed upon their movements by the Hongkong authorities. The natural sequence must be that intending emigrants will carefully avoid Hongkong as a port of embarkation and make their way instead to one of other of the coast ports named above, whence

the passage fare to Singapore is, if anything, rather lower than the rate charged by Hongkong shippers. That is to say, the Kwangsi and Kwangtung emigrants will travel overland to the unrestricted Treaty ports for the sake of personal freedom rather than submit to classification as "assisted coolies" with its attendant disadvantages. There is a threat held out that Kwangsi emigrants shipping from the Treaty ports will not in future be passed by the Chinese Protectorate in Singapore but will be sent back to China. Such a thing would be preposterous and the proposition is not worthy of serious consideration. On an average, some eight thousand emigrants are shipped every month from Hongkong for the Southern ports. It has to be remembered also that there are almost as many returning emigrants disembarked in Hongkong every month. In numerous instances the latter induce one or other of their family relations to accompany them when they go back for another spell of labour in the Malay Peninsula, and no doubt they advance money to those relations; but on the face of it these people do not come within the same category as an "assisted emigrant" who accepts an advance from a recognised labour recruiting agent. If the Government are thus to bind themselves down to a strict reading of the letter of the law without reference to its spirit, they are going to hamper, and interfere with, and ultimately lose a highly lucrative branch of the Colony's shipping trade.

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

(9th December.)

It has become the fashion among Western peoples to sneer somewhat at China's endeavours towards the reformation of her national life, and it has to be admitted that there are not lacking amongst the sons of Han themselves plenty of people who regard with dubiety, if not with cynical disbelief, the ancient Kingdom's *bona fides* in professing her desire to adopt a Reform policy and keep pace with the younger nations in the world-march of progress. Of the anti-opium movement, more especially, this is true. But there appears to be no reason to doubt the genuineness, the sincerity, of the anti-gambling crusade which has been instituted within very recent times in the Province of Kwangtung. In days gone by, many a Viceregal edict denunciatory of gambling in all its forms has emanated from official headquarters at Canton, to little or no purpose; and it was therefore small matter for wonderment that the Kwangtung people should have come to look upon such proclamations as so much make-believe and to treat them with derision and contempt. Now, however, to all appearances, a change has come over the scene. The anti-opium movement springs from the people themselves, and it bears the stamp of honesty of purpose. The introduction of this new spirit into the anti-gambling campaign dates from the convention of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. Previous to that event, there was doubtless a general consensus of opinion amongst the great bulk of the people of Kwangtung against the whole prevalent system of licensed gambling. But there was no unity of action. Each man or group of men worked separately, and, as was only to be expected, the results were *nil*. Now, however, the people possess in the Provincial Assembly a representative body through the medium of which their hitherto disunited efforts can be concentrated effectively upon the attainment of their aims and aspirations with every hope of ultimate success. The gambling question was the first subject to be tackled by the newly-constituted Assembly, and at subsequent meetings it was threshed out in all its multifarious bearings. As a result, the Assembly has gained the sympathy and promised aid not only of the Provincial Authorities but of the Central Government as well. It has been resolved that the revenue yielded by gambling licenses, which is about four million taels, is to be made up by impositions of the provincial salt gabelle and other taxes, which systems are to be improved, so that gambling will be forbidden forever without seriously disturbing the financial *status quo* of the Province. It now remains to be seen what line of action will be taken by the admittedly powerful reactionary party that has its functionaries in exalted places and its myrmidons in the ranks of provincial rascaldom. So far as the great body of respectable merchants, tradesmen and skilled labourers is concerned, there is an unmistakably sincere desire to eradicate this evil from their midst. As our Canton correspondent informed us the other day, the One Hundred and Twenty Trades' Guild of Canton has issued a circular forbidding its members to participate in gambling and has agreed to give every assistance to the Anti-Gambling Society which has been recently formed in the city. In addition to this, the Viceroy has memorialised the Throne for the immediate abolition of the gambling monopoly in Kwangtung. The Guild, also, demands that "those who are at present employed in gambling establishments should within three months give up their doubtful occupation and take up legitimate trades, and that all places at present used for gambling purposes should be closed within the same period. If, after three months, these people do not abandon their business or the shops are not closed, this guild will initiate coercive measures." In commenting on this subject, the *P. & T. Times* has some trenchant remarks to offer regarding the relative positions of Canton and Macao. Our contemporary points out that for a long time these two cities have been rivals as gambling resorts. Macao, being under foreign protection, is said to have advantages over Canton as a gamblers' resort, besides offering inducements in the way of "indecent attractions, excursions and *gratis* accommodations to visitors. And the Peking journal goes on to say:—"Imagine the number of people who avail themselves of these free offers, and imagine how the number will grow when there is no gambling opportunity in Canton! This is very much like taking the table from the room and setting one at the door, which is certainly not the original object of the Canton welfare-promoters. In order to put gambling completely under control, it is necessary for them to secure the co-operation of the Macao Government in their course." If, it urged, England can be got to forego Treaty rights and commercial profits to stop the opium trade in China and Hongkong, why should the Chinese Government hesitate to ask Portugal to forbid gambling in Macao at much less cost? "Gambling is not confined to the Chinese community alone—it claims victims among the Portuguese and other nationalities residing in Macao. Debauchery, kidnapping, blackmail and other vices which flourish in the Colony are direct results of gambling. Its effects on the colonial trade, industry and enterprise are too evident to enumerate. It has demoralised the Colony and checked its growth, causing it to be a menace to China and a shame to Western civilisation. Portugal is undergoing a revolution at home. Should her Colony ever remain inactive and declining? It should reform without delay by stamping out the evils of gambling. Gambling being suppressed, other vices will disappear, and a new life will permeate the Colony till it is transformed to the benefit of China and the glory of Portugal". Such is the Chinese estimate of Macao's responsibility in the matter of gambling suppression. We only hope that this weighty expression of views will strike a responsive chord in the deliberations of the new Republican Legislature at Lisbon.

SANITARY BOARD.

THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

(6th inst.)

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (D. P. W.),—Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C. (Principal Medical Officer), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Tsau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Dr. F. Clarke (Medical Officer of Health) Dr. W. W. Pearse (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

BOARD v. COUNCIL

There was laid on the table a minute by H.E. the Governor dealing with a communication from the Board in reference to the upsetting by the Executive Council of certain decisions of the Board, notably in respect of the granting of exemption in certain cases for the installation of water closets.

Mr. Shelton Hooper said that the least the Executive could do when they had additional information on any subject upon which the Board had made a recommendation was to send the matter back to them for reconsideration before upsetting it. The Board was practically only an advisory body. Some members could hardly see the use of attending the meetings owing to their decisions being so often upset by the Executive, some of whom were also members of the Board.

Hon. Mr. Hewett characterised Mr Hooper's remarks as a covert attack upon himself and one other member of the Board and added—"I say the remarks are entirely uncalled for and unjustified and are not worth replying to."

MALARIA AT SHAUKIWAN.

There was laid on the table a letter from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the Board's communication of 27th ultimo relating to the prevalence of malaria at Shaukiwan, and stating that His Excellency had approved of the free issue of quinine to the Chinese Dispensary.

Attached was a minute by Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, in which he stated that the Chinese were more likely to be induced to take quinine by the Dispensary than by the Police. They could only use persuasion, because unless the recipient of the quinine was made to swallow it before the Inspector's eyes there was no guarantee he would take it, though no doubt Inspector Collett could get plenty of people to apply for the quinine simply to please him. The best results would be obtained by supplying quinine to the Dispensary and directing the doctor to press quinine on the patients whenever he felt he could do so with profit. The Dispensary could purchase the quinine from the Government but could not make a charge for it, as the Dispensary was maintained by public subscriptions.

Colonel Bedford minuted:—"I am very glad to see that free quinine is to be issued to the residents at Shaukiwan, when they wish it. I should like to draw attention to the fact that even the number of deaths, as reduced by the official analysis of districts, must represent an enormous number of cases."

INSPECTOR COTTON'S CASE

Inspector J. T. Cotton applied for three months' vacation leave, beginning on 1st January next. A medical board had recommended that Inspector Cotton be invalided out of the service on the expiration of his current year's service, *i. e.*, 26th March next, on which date he will have completed 16 years' service.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—"Is he not well enough to do his work until his time expires in March?"

Hon. Mr. Brewin:—"What does he want vacation leave for? Who does he suggest should do his work?"

The President explained that this was nothing unusual. Any officer on retiring generally applied for three months' leave and it was usually granted if he was entitled to it and if the exigencies of the service permitted. Inspector Cotton had 16 years' service and had not enjoyed much leave.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—Have you plenty of inspectors?

The President—No, we have not, but Inspector Cotton is on a special kind of duty. He is at the slaughter-house, and it would be necessary to replace him.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—I do not see why he should not carry on to the middle of March. It simply means that he is trying to pinch another year's pension from the ratepayers. The question ought to be reconsidered.

Mr. Shelton Hooper having pointed out that no appointment could be made to the vacancy until the end of the Inspector's leave.

The President admitted that if there was no man available to take his place, he could not be allowed.

It was agreed to let the matter stand over for a week to enable the President to communicate with His Excellency on the matter.

There was no other business of interest.

QUEUE-CUTTING CRUSADE.

HONGKONG HOTEL BOYS JOIN IN THE MOVEMENT.

(8th inst.)

In the servants' quarters at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon, there were gay doings on the occasion of a large number of the Chinese employees discarding their queues. Out of a total staff of some three hundred about one hundred were shorn.

When the movement began to take real shape in Hongkong two weeks or so ago, several employees approached the management for permission to have their queues cut off, whereupon Mr. A. F. Davies, the manager, caused

A NOTICE

to be posted in the quarters to the effect that the Hotel servants were at liberty to discard the queue or to retain it just as each one thought fit. Once this permission had been assured, combined action was determined upon by the employees themselves—or at least a large number of them—and the ceremonial was observed this afternoon to the accompaniment of music from a Chinese band, tea and cakes, etc.

In the Hotel dining-room to-night, the queue will be conspicuous by its absence. It is expected that quite two-thirds of the whole staff will have their queues cut, and that the boys in the other hotels in the Colony will follow suit in considerable numbers.

THE next concert to be held at the Seaman's Institute will take place on the 12th inst., commencing at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody are organising the entertainment which promises to be one of exceptional merit from the musical point of view.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING AT TAI-SHA-TAU.

SEVERAL SPEECHES GIVEN.

[*By Our Special Representative*].

Canton, 5th December, 4.10 p.m.

Fine weather prevailed at the opening of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway at Tai-sha-tau to-day. The Viceroy was unavoidably absent and was represented by the Provincial Treasurer at the function. It was stated in the course of the day's proceedings that through connection would be established by June or July next. Mr. Frank Grove, Chief Resident Engineer of the Chinese section, made a valuable presentation to His Excellency Wei Han, retired Managing Director of the section, on behalf of the staff. Several speeches and toasts were also prominent features of the day's proceedings.

TRIAL TRIP.

FERRY BOAT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Where are the sceptical who out of their pessimism, have forebade the shutting up of the workshops of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and the abandonment of the graving docks because of the competition that have arisen to the North and South of the Colony by the establishment of shipbuilding and repairing yards at Shanghai and Tsingtau and the presence of the floating dock *Dewey* at Olongapo? Our "premier industry" will take a lot of suppressing and its vitality is demonstrated week after week and month after month by the numerous repairs it so successfully accomplishes and the new hulls launched from its building berths. The Philippines have ever been good constituents of the Hongkong Dock Co. and, excepting the vessels of the U.S. Squadron, the Islands have continued to supply workable orders ever since post-Dewey days. This afternoon the latest boat to be built to the order of Manila owners at Hungshan underwent her trial trip. It is true that the vessel is not of very large dimensions, but it goes to show, notwithstanding, that whether survey vessel, patrol cruiser or pleasure boats the staff and equipment of the local yard are capable of fulfilling the most exacting of foreign requirements. The *Luis Rafael Yangco* is the boat whose machinery was sent on the trial spin to-day. She is a double decked vessel designed for service as a ferry-boat in the interisland coastal trade of the Philippines. There was a small party of interested gentlemen on board the steamer this afternoon, including the owner, Mr. Yangco, and the chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld., Mr. R. M. Dyer. The run over the measured mile was entirely satisfactory and the speed developed more than the requirements of the specifications. After the trip, which was most enjoyable but for the rawness of the weather, a cake and wine buffet was served in the saloon where the usual felicitous speeches were exchanged. We wish the *Luis Rafael Yangco* a prosperous career in the Philippines.

FIRES IN HONGKONG.

RUNAWAY COOLIES ARE FORCED TO RENDER AID.

(5th inst.)

About half-past seven o'clock on Saturday night, the alarm was given that fire had broken out in the premises of the International Bank in Queen's Road Central. The watchmen at the Clock Tower were first apprised of the outbreak by one of the Bank coolies. A hose reel was at once despatched to the scene. In the meantime, the cries of the other coolies, who were hurriedly leaving the back premises carrying away their personal effects, attracted the attention of Mr. MacLennan, of the Land Office, who happened to be passing at the time. He found that the fire had broken out in the kitchen of the servants' quarters on the first floor and that the woodwork was alight, with the danger of spreading to the cock-loft above, which was used as a sleeping place.

By dint of hard work on his own part and of vigorous direction of the would-be fugitive coolies, Mr. MacLennan managed to get the flames under control and these were finally extinguished by the fire-hose, though not before some of the flooring had to be torn up.

The damage done was slight, being mostly represented by breakage. Mr MacLennan, however, had his suit of clothes ruined in the course of the operations. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AT WANCHAI.

After nine o'clock on the same evening (Saturday) the Fire Brigade was called out to a fire in the timber yards on the Praya East at Wanchai, which was the scene of a very serious conflagration some weeks ago. The outbreak occurred amongst some of the partly consumed timber that had been left over from the previous fire, and it blazed fiercely for about twenty minutes before being extinguished. Mr. A. Lane, the Fire-master, was in charge of the Brigade. The damage was not very serious. It has not been ascertained how the fire originated.

THE HONGKONG BAR.

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

(5th inst.)

This morning, at the Supreme Court, before Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, Mr. Marcus Slade, K.C., moved a motion for the admission of Mr. L. Ronald Needham, of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, to practice as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Mr. Slade said that in this matter he moved in pursuance of notice that Mr. Needham be admitted as an attorney, solicitor and proctor of that honourable Court. The necessary affidavits by Mr. Needham himself and by Mr. Harston who knew him personally, had been put in, as well as the identification paper from Worcester where Mr. Needham had been practising.

His Lordship—The Court has pleasure in granting the motion and (addressing Mr. Needham) we hope that your stay in Hongkong will be as enjoyable as possible.

Mr. Needham—Thank you, my Lord.

The Macao Unrest.

PROTECTION OF ITALIAN SUBJECTS.

FARCICAL INCIDENT AT GOVERNOR MARQUES' DEPARTURE.

[*From Our Special Correspondent.*]

Macao, 3rd September.

Another farcical incident occurred yesterday at the Hongkong and Macao Steamers wharf on the departure of the ex-Governor of Macao. After His Excellency had passed the guard of honour drawn up outside the wharf and had mounted the gangway and gained the deck of the steamer, a man dressed in the uniform of the local Fire Brigade, of which he is a fireman, stepped forward from among the crowd and said that he was desirous to address the Governor. The man's name is Sorze. He appeared considerably excited and said that he spoke with all his warmth of the Portuguese heart. (coração Portuguez). In his action, he said he had been 19 years in the Portuguese Armada (Navy) and that last year he applied for home leave but it was not granted. He then put his hand into his coat pocket as the act of drawing something or other from it. Those on board thought he was going to pull out a deadly weapon but it turned out to be nothing more deadly than a little strip of red and green. Waving the flag with both hands he said that like a true Republican, he must draw out the flag of the Republic. He then called for "Vivas!" for the Republic. He repeated three times "Viva Republicanos do Portugal Viva Republicanos de Lisboa! Viva Heroes Republicanos Portuguezes!" The European passengers, among whom was a British Naval Officer, appeared to be much indignant at this demonstration of apparently a frenzied lunatic. Just as he had concluded his remarkable address, Administrador do Concelho Mr. João Mariano Gomes ordered him off the wharf.

BRITISH GUNBOATS READY.

I hear that the British gunboats *Sandpiper* and *Robin* are here to look after the interests of the Italian subjects besides the British subjects resident in Macao. This protection is being extended, so I am told, on the representation of Chev. Z. Volpicelli, Consul General for Italy in Hongkong, to the Governor of the British Colony. Rumour has it also that five of His Majesty's torpedo boat destroyers are held in readiness outside the limits of the harbour to proceed to Macao upon the first call of emergency. A British Naval Officer visited Macao on Thursday, and left on the following morning. It is believed he will submit his report to the Naval Officer on the situation obtaining here.

DESPATCH OF ITALIAN CRUISER.

The Italian cruiser *Calabria* has received telegraphic instructions to proceed with all despatch to Macao in order to protect the Italian subjects there. The *Calabria* is on her way down from Amoy.

THE GUNBOAT "PATRIA."

The Portuguese gunboat *Patria* was moved out of the anchorage at Macao to the roadstead. The precautionary measure of the shifting of the anchorage was carried out by Captain Cunha Lima of the gunboat *Dona Amelia*, who came over to Macao on this special commission. There is a rumour that the Commander and Officers of the *Patria* hesitate to return to their ship in the present temper of the lower deck Officers and crew.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

I hear that the Italian Sisters of Charity are leaving for Hongkong to-day the greater part of them at any rate if the community cannot abandon their charges all at once.

CHINESE SQUADRON DISPATCHED.

The Admiralty in Peking has given instructions to Commander-in-Chief Ching Ping Kwong to proceed to Macao with his Northern Squadron for the protection of Chinese interests there.

ARRIVAL OF SISTERS OF CHARITY.

By the steamer from Macao which reached port at noon to-day, there arrived 79 Italian, Portuguese and Filipino Sisters of Charity. They had under their tender care some 50 Chinese children—diminutive, little mites who had to be helped down the gangway. After the steamer drew alongside the wharf, a touching scene was presented. Some of the children were blind, others were maimed and others still exhibited visible signs of some infirmity which had been cured while they were under the care of the Sisters; but all without exception were looked after with that tender solicitude such as good nuns alone can bestow upon the helpless little ones. A very old lady, considerably over 80 to all appearance, had to be helped down the gangway to the tram. Mr. J. Stoddart Kennedy, the General Manager of the Electric Traction Company, very kindly placed two cars at the disposal of the Convent for the transportation of the Sisters and their baggage. The Mother Superior of the Hongkong Convent with two assistants personally assisted the helpless children in their disembarkation. There are still left at Macao 11 Sisters and some 70 aged and infirm poor, whose advanced age precludes their travelling to Hongkong, but they are being carefully looked after by the Sisters in charge at Macao.

TELEGRAM FROM LISBON.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP PEREDO IN HONGKONG.

(5th inst.)

For the most important incident since our last report concerning the stirring events at Macao, is the publication in the *Boletim Official* of a telegram from the Minister for the Colonies in Lisbon regarding the recent abortive revolt. The translation is as follows:—

[*Translation.*]

"Lisbon, 2nd December, 1910, "Governor, Macao.

"Having regard to the good intention of the Troops to see to a compliance with the law, the Republican Government forgive punishments thus honouring the *Governor's promise*, but maintain the military regulations, and, therefore, will not fail to punish any demonstration on the part of the Troops or whatever acts against discipline by considering such as a protest against the Republic, real treachery against the country; similarly will it be understood any procedure on the part of civilians who incite and stir up any changes against order."

"MINISTER FOR THE COLONIES."

Though tardy, the appearance of this telegram has struck terror into the hearts of the cowardly agitators who were responsible for the doings at Macao last week. We are credibly informed that those who made such a boast of their active participation in the events of the 27th November are now trying to shake off responsibility and to disclaim all connection with the disgraceful incidents that will for ever remain as a standing shame and indelible reproach against the fair name of the "Gem of the Orient Sea."

THE BISHOP OF MACAO,

accompanied by his Private Secretary, Rev. Father A. M de Moraes Sarmento, arrived from Macao to-day, and was accorded a very touching reception at the wharf on the arrival of the Macao steamer at noon. Bishop Pozzoni was personally at the wharf to receive the distinguished Prelate, whom he accompanied to the Mission House at "Glenealy" where Bishop Azevedo will remain during his brief stay in Hongkong. His Lordship will go to Canton first, accompanied by his secretary, Father Sarmento. Then he will proceed to visit Missions under his jurisdiction on the mainland. Three more of

THE ITALIAN SISTERS

came over to Hongkong to-day. They brought over a few packages of their personal effects only. Questioned by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* if the other nuns are coming away also, they replied that the Superiores and seven other Sisters cannot abandon their charges at Macao, some of whom are too ill to travel and others cannot undertake the journey through infirmity. These latter piously appealed to the Sisters not to abandon them and the good ladies have decided to stay by the infirm until arrangements can be made for their safe and comfortable transportation to Hongkong. At the present moment the central house in Caine Road have to house and feed 18 more people, since Thursday, all of whom have come over from Macao.

In conversation with the Superiores of

THE FRANCISCAN ORDER

our representative this morning gathered that the Sisters are leaving for Chefoo this afternoon. Asked if there was any likelihood of their returning to Macao, the Reverend Mother said that she and her assistants were in the hands of God to send them where He pleases. It is the earnest wish of all who have the welfare of Macao at heart that the Santa Clara Convent may once again be opened its doors for the excellent educational work which it is was designed to accomplish.

THE "PATRIA."

We hear that the Commander of the *Patria* has asked for a Court-martial to inquire into the circumstance leading to the part which some of his men took in initiating the revolt of last week. News also reaches us that an officer of the gunboat has resigned his commission in utter disgust of the reprehensible part the members of the crew of his vessel took in the emeute of November last.

CHEVALIER Z VOLPICELLI,

the Consul-General for Italy in Hongkong, is on a visit to Macao. The energetic Consular official has paid a visit to the Italian Convent there, as a result of which we believe he has framed a vigorous protest to the Acting Governor, Dr. Marques Vidal. What the outcome of the representation will be none can tell, but it must be taken for granted that the treatment meted out to the Sisters by the rabble soldiery of the settlement is deserving of condign punishment.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MACAO.

[*From Our Special Correspondent.*]

Macao, 4th December.

Yesterday, a number of soldiers, about a dozen, commanded by a Sergeant, visited His Lordship the Bishop of Macao, on this time as armed enemies of a venerable old man who has given his life to the service of his countrymen and of all the inhabitants of this beautiful Colony, but as honest men, military man, profoundly astonished and bitterly grieved at the consequences of the deplorable mutiny of last week. Now that they realise what they have done, these soldiers are as repentant as men can be. There is something really fine about the generosity of soul which, conquering vanity, can admit past wrongdoing and express sorrow for it, and more than all, ask pardon for it. That His Lordship the Bishop granted in words a forgiveness he already had given in his heart needs no telling. The soldiers, some of them actually moved to tears, expressed their heartfelt regret that, misled by rumours and incited by malicious minds, they had caused such irreparable disaster.

THE BISHOP

looks ten years older. It is difficult to convey an idea of the effect upon this most lovable and Christian relate of the heart-sinking events of last week. A fortnight ago His Lordship looked comparatively young. For a man of his age he was extraordinarily strong in appearance; and in fact could do in one day the work of three. The destruction of the charitable work of the Sisters, and the other sad incidents which have darkened the beginning of this winter season in Macao have wrought an actual physical change in the Bishop. Noble and dignified, as ever to be expected from one of his race and station and high office in the Church, his face betrays the grief he has been suffering; his step, only a few days ago so firm and even buoyant, is now that of an old man.

Another has been issued by the Government here, permitting

THE SISTERS OF CANOSSA

to remain, provided that they cease to be under the immediate authority of the Bishop. It must be explained that the Canossian Sisters are bound by their vows to certain religious observances and obligations, and one of them is that wherever they are their direct ecclesiastical Superior, as well as their Superior in all temporal and worldly matters, must invariably be the Bishop of the diocese. When, therefore, this order of the Government was issued, although the Bishop willingly relieved the Sisters from all obligation in the matter, they found themselves in a dilemma. They are not lay-women; they are bound by vows and rules of their own making. They decline to break solemn vows to please a number of mere men, laymen, some of whom are not even married.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

are honest in their desire to preserve law and order. The Civilian agitators, who are likely again to inflame the simple minds and hot heads of the soldiery, are persons who do not appear to understand the meaning of the words "Truth" and "Responsibility." Now that two British gunboats are in Macao harbour, and even the Chinese Navy is taking an inquisitive interest in events here, it is realised by the soldiers that the most fatal consequences must follow such unmilitary conduct as disobedience and mutiny. The presence of these gunboats more than any other consideration has brought home to every one in Macao the gravity of the danger which threatens this ancient Portuguese Colony. At present the

GARRISON IS QUIET

and orderly, and the conduct of the soldiers exemplary. The *Patria* is outside, and wise men wish she may stay there, or go away altogether. This is not the time to dwell on the financial results to Macao of the loss of the girls' schools and the departure of the Sisters of other religious. Rather should we strive to bring about peace and conciliation as well as we may. Mutual understanding and mutual confidence will do much. Above all, contempt and disregard of lying and slanderous rumours, and a warm hearted will to help all men of good will, should be the attitude of mind of us all, whether private persons or Government Officials.

LYING RUMOURS.

I am in a position fully to contradict the rumour that the English teacher at the Seminary School expressed anti-republican sentiments at the "inauguration of the new Provisional Governor." The gentleman in question was not present at the ceremony, or at any other ceremony in Macao, and has not expressed any sentiments of a political nature in any way. He is peacefully engaged in academical pursuits, and in carrying on the English teaching of his predecessor. Stories of this kind show what falsehoods people of a certain class will stoop to.

THE FAITHFUL ARTILLERY.

Amid so much that is regrettable, it is pleasant to record that the Portuguese gunners are not unworthy of their ancient and honourable alliance with the British Army. When other soldiers and the sailors were in riot and mutiny, the Artillery-men remained steadily in their fort, obedient and under splendid discipline. These excellent soldiers are commanded by highly trained and efficient officers, Portuguese worthy of the name. Captain Mendes and Lieutenant Cordeiro have the confidence of their men, and know how to command them. Good officers make good soldiers.

EX GOVERNOR MARQUES.

BY RAIL TO THE FRONTIER.

Freed from the worries of administration His Excellency Senhor Edmundo Marques, the ex-Governor of Macao has been able, during the few days of his stay in Hongkong, to indulge in some mental relaxation in sight-seeing and shopping. On Friday afternoon Senhor and Lady Marques in company with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leiria, visited the principal stores and curio and silverware dealers in Queen's and Des Voeux Roads. Saturday was spent in a tram ride up the Peak, and yesterday (Sunday) Their Excellencies were the guests at luncheon of Consul and Madam Leiria. In the afternoon the party proceeded across to Kowloon where, missing the train at the Railway station, they boarded it at the Yumati Station where, through the courtesy of Mr. John E. Menagh, Traffic Superintendent, Ex Governor Marques and party were accommodated in a special reserve car. Mr. Menagh was in personal attendance upon the distinguished visitors throughout the journey to Lowu and was indefatigable in his courteous attentions to the Portuguese official who much appreciated the kindly consideration of the railway superintendent. Mr. Menagh pointed out all the chief points of interest in the course of the journey and at each halting station conducted Senhor Marques to the different compartments in order that the ex Governor might be acquainted with the enthusiasm with which the Chinese have taken to the Kowloon Railway. His Excellency expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the remarkable number of passengers and paid a complimentary tribute to British enterprise and workmanship in the construction of the line. Arriving at Lowu the party walked across to the frontier and was much interested in the pretty scenery which the country offered.

This afternoon, Senhor Marques, attended by Consul Leiria, returned the visit of Sir Henry May at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and at 4.30 p.m., His Excellency and Lady Marques with Mr. and Mrs. Leiria visited Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard and were entertained to tea at Government House.

The Ex-Governor of Macao will be returning to Lisbon by the French Mail steamer tomorrow, the embarkation taking place from Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

(30th inst.)

This morning, before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Puisne Judge, a case was called in which Oyager Singh, a watchman in the employment of Messrs. Mody and Co., sued Kwong Chan, 6 Spring Garden Lane, and Ah Shiu, a Sanitary Board coolie, for a sum of $45.50, of which $35 was due on a promissory note dated 11th August, and the balance interest thereon.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defence was that the promissory note was one which had been given in substitution for another. There were two promissory notes. In the one case the amount was $50 and it was signed by one person. The second promissory note, upon which this claim is tested, was for $35. It was signed by two persons, the defendants.

Ah Shiu, on being called forward, identified the $50 promissory note as being the original one signed by him on 21st June, 1910. He got the money for his own use, and Kwong Chan was only guarantor.

The case was further adjourned until Monday.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

ALLEGED INCENDIARY TENDENCIES OF TRADESMAN.

(6th inst.)

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, in Mr. E. R. Halifax's Court, a Chinese by name Li Hing was charged with setting fire to his house, No. 30, Queen's Road East, on the 6th November. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Acting Crown Solicitor, defendant being represented by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Dennys said he thought he would be able to show that the accused was not known by the name he had given to the Police and that he had had his house burned once before. The premises were occupied by two different businesses. One dealt in foreign goods and the other in tobacco. The stock, fittings, etc, were insured for $1,500. He would prove that at the time of the fire the whole value of the stock, fittings, etc, did not exceed $50 in value. Evidence was called, and the case was adjourned,

LOOKING AHEAD.

(8th inst.)

Before Mr. Justice Hazeland in the Summary Court this afternoon, the adjourned case of Hunter Ebrahim & Co. against E Tai for $22.30 damages was called.

Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the case had been adjourned last week, and he asked his Lordship to fix an early date for hearing.

Mr. Gardiner, for the defendant, stated that they had yet to get a case of goods examined as to the condition of the same.

Mr. Shenton—I understand that all the goods have been sold by auction, my Lord.

Mr. Gardiner—Yes; this case has not.

His Lordship—How long will the hearing take?

Mr. Shenton—About an hour at the most, my Lord.

Mr. Gardiner—I think it will take two or three.

His Lordship—I will take it in the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

Mr. Shenton—I will be with the Scouts in the New Territory then, my Lord.

The case was adjourned for a week.

Queue-Cutting Crusade.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT THE CHINESE CLUB.

A RED-LETTER DAY.

5th Inst.

"One thousand years compressed into a single day!" Thus in one brief metaphorical phrase did that young and brilliant orator Wong Kai Hi describe the epoch-making assembly that gathered together yesterday in the Chinese Club in Queen's Road to celebrate the formal inauguration of the Hongkong Anti-queue Society. Even when the metaphor has been shorn of its exaggerative elements, there remains behind a solid stratum of fact, for there can be no gainsaying the importance and solidarity of the movement which took definite shape and form yesterday in the Chinese Club in presence of some five hundred members.

For many years past there has been an ever growing feeling amongst the Chinese that the day has come for discarding the queue. The difficulty was that nobody could be found to take the initiative. There were plenty of individual instances of queue-cutting, especially in the ranks of those who had been abroad or had been brought into

CLOSE CONTACT

with foreign influences upon the coast of China itself. But still, the movement was lacking a leader or a leading body to formulate a queue-cutting organisation upon lines calculated not to hurt the susceptibilities of Chinese subjects whilst avoiding offence to the Imperial authorities at Peking.

This desired end has now apparently been reached through the agency of the Hongkong Anti-queue Society. With a membership of over two thousand on the roll and a leader and prime mover in the person of Dr. Kwan Sum Yin (otherwise Kwan King Leung), the Society is every day adding to its numbers, and bids fair to carry with it the whole of the Southern Provinces in this crusade for wholesale cutting of the queue. Closely associated with Dr. Kwan in the organisation work have been Mr Chan Tez Kau and Mr. Chan Po Tung. It is now reported that some two thousand persons in Canton have signified their intention also of becoming members and of discarding their queues. If the movement continues to advance with the same rapidity as has been the case in its initial stages, it promises to be like

THE SNOWBALL

hurled from the mountain top, to become eventually an overwhelming avalanche, sweeping all before it. One of the most remarkable features of the whole demonstration yesterday was the number of aged men who came forward to show their approbation of the anti-queue movement by having themselves benefited of the scanty grey hairs that remained to them after a lifetime of labour.

One can well imagine that in the case of a people like the Chinese, with whom old custom is an ingrained part of the national life, should hesitate to take any sudden step which may carry with it the breach of childhood associations, of family teachings and traditions, of everything that has gone to make up not only the personal but the national life. Yet here we have the spectacle of patriarchal elders as eager as the most ardent young student just returned from Europe to discard that which he has in his heart condemned as useless and harmful for generations past. Up till now, their lethargic inaction has been due to the

LACK OF A LEADER.

Now that a leader has been found in the shape of the Anti-queue Society, they have no longer any hesitation in carrying out their own convictions. At the ceremony yesterday the patriarch of the company who came forward to qualify for membership of the Society was within four years of having completed a century! It may be of interest, by the way, to give the names and ages of the six reverend old gentlemen who graced the platform while the preliminary proceedings were in progress. They were:—

Wong Yeun Sum	aged 95
Wong Ching Kai	" 82
Kwan Yuen Cheung ...	" 79
Woo Yick Nam	" 64
Au Fung Chi	" 64
Li Ying Po	" 64

The proceedings were timed to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and punctually to the hour the band of the 13th Rajputs arrived under Bandmaster C. T. Coke and took up a stand on the verandah, whence soon issued melodious sounds, attracting large crowds to Queen's Road in the vicinity. The Club premises, which had been kindly lent for the occasion, were tastefully decorated with evergreens and bunting. On either side of the Club-house Flag flew the Union Jack and the Yellow Dragon.

As the guests arrived they were received by Dr. Kwan, Messrs. Chan Tez Kau and Chan Po Tung, and other leaders of the Anti-queue Society; whilst Mr. B. Wong Tape, secretary of the Club, was assiduous in looking after the comfort of all-comers.

THE SPEECHES.

The speech-making and the inaugural ceremony proper took place in the large hall of the Club, which can accommodate 300 people and was crowded to overflowing. Dr. Kwan Sum Yin presided, and the places of honour at the top of the hall were assigned to the six elders whose names are given above. Whilst the company was assembling, pamphlets were distributed, explaining the objects of the Anti-queue Society, calling upon the people to discard the queue as a useless incumbrance, and emphasising the fact that this did not imply by any means a change of costume, which was a matter of discretion for each member to decide for himself. Mr. Chao Tez Kau read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said that the time had arrived that day upon which they had decided to begin the cutting of the queue, and he was pleased to see the large numbers attending their inaugural meeting. Dr. Kwan, who spoke in Chinese (as did all the other speakers) gave a very short address, but he impressed upon his hearers that the queue was harmful as well as useless. Amidst unstinted applause, he pointed to the

SIX REVEREND ELDERS

who sat amongst them and who by their presence testified to the genuine feeling that lay behind the queue-cutting movement. That, he said, was a better argument than any he could utter for the Society's aims, because it showed that though arrived at an advanced age those gentlemen were willing to break with lifelong associations for the sake of principle.

Dr. Au Fung Chi, one of the patriarchs (father of Dr. Au and father-in-law of Dr Wan of Hongkong) made a vigorous speech in the course of which he declared that the day had come for discarding the queue with the "force of the knife" with which they had been compelled to grow it in Manchu times. The queue had been

A SIGN OF DEGRADATION

for the last two hundred years and the day had come for the removal of that chain which had been upon them for more than two centuries. In this matter, they had been very careful in the past for fear of causing any trouble with the Chinese Government but now that the Government was beginning to awake to the fact that it was imposing upon them a wrong, they were delighted to take the first step towards meeting its wishes. He hoped that in time the queue would disappear altogether.

As regards the non-change of costume, that was a matter which must be left to each one's discretion. But he thought the present headgear would require to be changed as it would look rather strange, in his opinion, when the queue had been discarded. Something after the style of the foreign cap might be adopted. There were various kinds of headgear already in use—the mandarin's, the merchant's, the gentry's and so on—and it would be necessary to consider well before adopting any fixed style. For instance, the summer headgear must be different from that worn in winter. Again, if they adopted

EUROPEAN HEADGEAR,

they would be required to doff it upon entering any mixed company, whereas with Chinese headgear that would not be necessary. The change of headgear would not necessarily mean any clashing with the Imperial Government.

At this stage Mr. Tso Kwai Pang read a letter from the head of the Wy Chau School in Kwangtung Province, warmly supporting the Society's aims. Following upon this came a stirring speech by Mr. Chung Wing Kwong, Principal of the Ling Nam Christian College, Canton, who declared that he had foreseen many years ago that this movement was sure to come. He pointed out that abroad there was a great distinction as regards the queue. As soon as Western people saw the queue, they knew there was

A BOUNDARY LINE.

The wearing of the queue was not beneficial to health and there was a lot of danger attached to it. But while plenty of Chinese knew that the queue was not a good thing, they still had not the courage to cut it off. One of the reasons for the weakness of the Chinese nation in the past was that they were always ready to follow but never willing to lead. They had foreigners coming to China by the hundreds to teach them medicine and engineering and other professions. What they wanted more than all was someone to teach them how to be their own leaders—how to lead and not how to follow. His own costume (Mr. Chung was wearing European attire) might be called a Western costume but he thought it could be more properly called a universal costume.

The Society's aims as regards the non-change of dress was that there should be nothing compulsory about it: that it should be left to the discretion of members to retain the national costume or assume European dress when

GOING ABROAD.

This was not like a temperance society which debarred its members from drinking intoxicants nor like an anti opium society which prohibited entirely the use of opium, for under the Unchanged Costume Society it was left to the discretion of members whether they would or would not change.

In many places that he had visited in Japan, he had seen some most grotesque costumes—for instance, a foreign headdress, foreign footgear, and a Japanese middle (laughter) or *vice versa*. The Japanese dressed anyway they liked. They were quite independent. And the Chinese should be in the same way of thinking.

Of course when it came to the matter of official dress, that was a different matter. There, conventionality had to be observed. He trusted that the Society would prosper and grow in numbers.

Mr. Wan Man Fuk, a Macao merchant, then spoke and said that he would have cut off his queue years ago if he had thought it compatible to do so without discarding the national costume. This gentleman, by the way, has written a kind of

REVOLUTIONARY HYMN,

dedicated to the Anti-Queue Society, and copies of this effusion were handed round amongst the audience. Mr. Wong Kwai Hi, a young queueless student from Japan, gave the concluding address, which was highly appreciated by the audience and was heartily applauded.

His speech, however, was largely couched in metaphorical allusions that are rather difficult of translation into English. One good point he made was this: that while some people might regard this queue-cutting as a small matter in the march of progress in China, it had brought out leaders; and if they could find leaders in small affairs it was a happy presage for them finding leaders in greater matters of reform that were to follow.

As regards costume, that was only a matter of fashion. He remembered the time when the sleeve was eight or nine inches wide; now it was only a few inches. The queue was the great thing. If the queue was worth $10,000 or $1,000 a year to a man, then, he said, "Don't cut it." If not, cut it off, even if only to

GIVE IT TO HIS WIFE

to put among her own (laughter). From the standpoint of health, of dignity, of comfort it remained for each one to decide for himself what was the most suitable costume. He thought the Chinese costume was a good one. It was comfortable and healthy. But the best thing to do was to think out a universal costume. There was no necessity why it should be a foreign costume when a "change of costume" was referred to. If the Chinese adopted a universal costume that recommended itself as in every way desirable, foreign nations might follow their lead and adopt it in turn. It was all a question of common sense and comfort and convenience.

CUTTING OF THE QUEUES.

This ended the formal part of the proceedings, and the members present were soon swarming on to the verandahs and into the ante-rooms, where numerous barbers were in waiting to cut off the queues. The six patriarchs were first of all photographed on the verandah. The barbers were kept as busy as they could be for a long time afterwards, and so great was the press of members wishful of discarding their queues that the neighbouring hairdressing shops in Queen's Road and elsewhere were besieged. In most instances, the loss of the queue seemed to make no difference at all in the late wearers' personal looks; in the majority of cases the men and youths who went through the ceremony appeared to be smarter and neater than before.

Of course, those who intended to discard their queues had allowed their hair to grow long at the front and back for some time past so that when the hirsute appendage was removed, the hair was of a uniform length all over and only required to be trimmed, parted and brushed in the customary European fashion to give the necessary finish. It is calculated that about 1,000 members discarded their queues yesterday.

During the proceedings at the Club, refreshments were served, and the Rajputs' band played a merry selection of airs.

As a sequel to the theft of a pair of razors said to have belonged to the Duke of Wellington from Messrs. Pritchard and Company's Godown at Singapore the other day, it is reported by the *Straits Echo* that a European detective-constable has been fined $15 for failing to arrest the thief.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE NEWEST FAD.

Revolutions would seem to be getting almost fashionable these days. No sooner has Lisbon settled down to the new order of things than the neighbouring Colony of Macao is turned into a veritable hotbed of rank anarchy. The sight of a handful of of soldiery laying siege to Government House and dictating terms to the distinguished occupant on pain of instant dismissal verges on the side of the burlesque and is nothing short of a howling travesty of lawfully constituted authority. The situation thus created is a truly Gilbertian one. In this connection, it is somewhat interesting to note a remarkable coincidence which has come to light. An enterprising Cornish journal has of late been entertaining its readers with inspired effusions entitled "Wave of Revolt in Many Lands" and has included the peaceful colony of Hongkong in the awful category. It is possible that the little incident may have escaped the notice of those who happen to be on the spot, but doubtless the writer being perhaps possessed of a prophetic instinct, was transported by some supernatural agency into the realms of this remarkable discovery. Being as likely as not gifted, as I have said before, with talents in the direction of prophecy, the writer forestalled the event which has staggered peaceful residents both of this Colony and Macao and having in view the fact of the close proximity of the two ports, it only required a fairly fertile imagination such as the writer in question would seem to possess to invest Hongkong with the somewhat doubtful distinction of enumerating it among places which are said to have assimilated reactionary ideas. One has indeed to go abroad to learn of events taking place at home.

A HEROIC DUCHESS.

It is interesting now to recall the heroism of King Manuel's great-grandmother, the Duchesse d'Orléans, grandmother of Queen Marie Amélie, in the revolution of 1843. Sir Edward Blount, who was then in Paris, writes:—

Meanwhile the Duchesse d'Orléans remained at the Tuileries with her two children, the Comte de Paris, father of Queen Marie Amélie, in whose favour Louis Philippe had abdicated, and the Duc de Chartres. On February 25, hearing that the Duchesse was going to the Chamber of Deputies, with her children, to press the claims of Louis Philippe's grandson, and to ask for herself that she might be appointed Régente, I went there with M. Ivry. When we got into the Chamber the tumult was indescribable. The Duchesse d'Orléans confronted the Assembly from a prominent position, and surveyed the scene with the greatest courage.

Lady Normanby wrote from Paris to Viscountess Canning: "Only think of the brute who shot at the Duchess of Orleans three times in the Chamber of Deputies, and three times the musket missed fire."

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

The 900 Ball given by loyal adherents of St. Andrew proved as immense a success as the functions which have preceded it. It did good to one's heart to see so many folk trying to get the best out of life that they possibly could and a philosopher might have found food for reflection and also derived happiness from the happiness of others. The only pity is, Hongkong does not boast of floor accommodation sufficiently ample to hold comfortably the legion of terpsichorean votaries who occasionally fill the City Hall besides the St. Andrew's Ball. In the case of the "finest site" when it was attempted to provide the good folk of the Colony with an architecture worthy of the *urbs prima in Orienti* whereon they could gaze with civic pride every argument was exploited to bring the scheme to a head and no form of reasoning was left untouched but as far as this almost indispensable social need is concerned the charmed circle known as the Trustees of the City Hall have settled down to a policy of *laissez faire* with stoical indifference to the needs of the hour. Not only this but the Theatre Royal is also not above reproach and from present appearances, this state of things will very likely continue until the Millennium is ushered in. I am afraid I have been digressing from the subject. I think I was remarking about St. Andrew's Ball. I wish every success to future functions on the 30th of November.

"ENGLISH" OF A KIND.

The *Pinang Gazette* reproduces the following curious specimen of locally-written English:—

"My dear—,

I regret extremely that I cannot fulfil my promises to you on account of which you are already aware of. He personally told me yesterday that he is willing to take but I must wait until he received his money which he is expecting daily. This I know for a fact.

I am willing to pay you $—per mensem with some extra as soon I received the above. I am not forgetting your kindness for what you have done, and as you know that I had no other alternative but to depend on your arrival in the extension of time. Don't in the least think that I am abusing your good nature. Never.

Your etc,

X Y Z"

There seems to be no end to the ingenuity of the authors of these curious specimens of the King's English, which bear the brill-mark of a peculiar variety of humour all their own.

THE QUEUE PROBLEM SOLVED.

I have received a quainty worded invitation requesting the honour (sic) of my company at a queue-cutting demonstration to-morrow morning. Now the reason why I state this fact is because I wish to urge those parties who are inclined to make light of this matter to refrain from giving a further exposition of their asinine qualities. This question of discarding the queue far from being one to afford amusement it, on the contrary, a most forcible sign of the wave of modern progress that is sweeping over the length and breadth of China and a people who have at last decided that the queue, which has been cherished as a tradition in the course of countless centuries, is useless and cumbersome, can be capable of greater and more far-reaching reforms. Garrulous orators have prated *ad infinitum* about the "Yellow Peril." The only peril that can be feared from the Chinese nation is a rightful desire to appear within the limelight of progress and loss of part, if not all, of the foreign trade with consequent loss of prestige. China is essentially a peaceful nation and it is far from likely that she will take up a belligerent attitude. This is the position as I see it, and, I hope, as every man gifted with ordinary intelligence and some power of perception sees it.

CASUAL CRITIC.

HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN SEA.

SEVERAL WRECKS.

On the morning of the 16th inst. an exceptionally violent storm raged in the Japan Sea, states a message from Tsuruga, and tremendous seas swept the coast. The pier at Tsuruga Machi was entirely broken and several embankments were washed away. South of the River Koya, all the embankments were not only washed away but every ship which had taken refuge there was wrecked. Fortunately, the large steamers escaped.

X-RAYS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The authorities of Guy's Hospital gave a demonstration about six weeks ago to show the important part the Rontgen rays play in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis of the lungs and the fact that Guy's Hospital had gone to the trouble to give the exhibition seemed to suggest that a discovery had been made that would be of service to the world. If the Guy's Hospital doctors have only recently realised the possibility of the rays being turned to good account in connection with the diagnosis of lung troubles they are behind the times, because they have been used for the purpose for years in Australian Hospitals, including the Adelaide Hospital, and by private practitioners who have access to Rontgen installations. There is therefore nothing new in the London demonstration. The rays are not applied as a cure for lung affections, but only for the purposes of diagnosis, and the part they play is to indicate by a density of shadow the portions of the lung which are affected. In health the lungs are a spongy substance, and offer no resistance to the penetrating rays, but when disease is developing the spongy tissue becomes congealed, and consequently is not so submissive to the light, with the result that on the photographic plate or the screen used by the doctor the part affected is shown by a shadow of deeper colour than that of the surrounding parts. In this way the diagnosis is assisted, and by a careful examination the doctor is able to ascertain almost exactly the area of the disease.

OLD MALAYA.

BRITISH MERCHANT'S CRUISE IN 1592.

In the year 1591, Captain James Lancaster set sail for the East, by way of "Cape of Buona Speranza" and "Zizzibar on the backside of Africa." The squadron consisted of three "tall ships, Penelope, Merchant Royall, and Edward Bonaventure, and the Captain, as "foreadmirall," commanded the last-named. The Merchant Royall was sent back to England, when they reached Agonda de Saldanha; and off Cape dos Correntes the Penelope, with Captain Raimond, the "admirall," and all the officers and crew on board, was lost in "a mighty storme and extreme gusts of wind."

Captain Lancaster, having vainly sought for the lost ship, continued his voyage in the Edward Bonaventure to Malacca. The account of the voyage was "written from the month of Edmund Barker, of Ipswich, lieutenant" on that ship, by the scribe, Mr. Richard Hakluyt, and the phraseology used is very quaint and at times somewhat perplexing, for which reason only a few extracts will be quoted.

In May, 1592, the Edward Bonaventure "happily doubled Cape Comari without sight of the coast of India," and ran in six days past the Nicobar Isles, also without seeing them to the "Islands of Gomes Polo, which lie hard upon the great Island of Sumatra." The date of the ship's arrival in Malayan waters was the first of June; yet we are told that as "winter" was approaching "with much contagious weather," Captain Lancaster did not relish the roads open to the monsoon and sailed after a few day's rest, for the good harbour at Penang, where the anchorage was known to be safe. It may be presumed that "winter" and monsoon were synonymous terms, with sailors, in those days Penang was reached about the middle of June, and the visitors remained there till August, by which time the "winter" had passed.

Penang is described as being then uninhabited but healthy, and Captain Lancaster put up some houses of a sort on the shore and sent all his sick hands, who were numerous, to recruit their strength on land. He found the supply of fresh food for his men very small, as may be supposed when he states through his lieutenant that all they could get was "onely oisters growing on rocks, great wilks, and some few fish which we tooke with our hookes."

On Penang was found an "abundance of trees of white wood, so right and tall, that a man may make masts of them being a hundred foot long."

Although all the sick men were landed on this uninhabited island "for their health, nevertheleese 16 of them died in this place whereof John Hall our Master was one, and Mr. Reinold Golding another, a merchant of great honesty and much discretion."

The "winter" having passed, Captain Lancaster watered his ship and fitted her to go to sea, yet found his crew numbered only 33 and a boy—the boy always survives, does he not?—and but 22 of the men were fit for work, 8 of them being sailors. No further delay could be allowed, however, and the passage from Penang to Malacca took place, though the town was never reached, as Captain Lancaster, who had fallen in with a rich "galeon," belonging to the Captain of Malacca, and captured it after a smart fight, "doubted thy forces" of the Portuguese stationed there, wisely altered his course, and steered north to Junk Ceylon, or Junsalaon, as he calls it.

This prize was laden with 300 passengers, men, women and children, who escaped ashore at nightfall, and 300 buts of Canarie wine and Nipar wine, which is made of the palm trees, and raison wine which is also very strong."

The ship also was armed with "sixteen pieces of brasse," and carried "all kind of haberdasher wares, as hats, red caps knit of spanish wool, worsted stockings knit, shoes, velvets, taffataes, chamlets, and silks, rice, venice glasses, false and counterfeit stones from venice (to deceive the rude Indians withal), abundance of playing cards, two or three packs of French paper"—a curious assortment for tropical people whether rude Indians or not.

At Junk Ceylon Captain Lancaster bartered trisply with the "Moores" in that island Exchanging Commodities from Europe for pitch to trimme our ship," ambergris, and the horns of the Abath. One of the prisoners, who did not escape, happened to know Malay and acted as interpreter. According to him, the Abath was thought to be a female unicorn which roamed the wilds on the main land between Malacca and Pegu, and was "highly esteemed of all the Moores in those parts as a most soveraigne remedie against poison." The horns were of a brown-grey colour.

After this brief visit to Malaya, Captain Lancaster sailed for the Nicobar Isles and home on December 8, 1592, as his men positively declined to stay in the East any longer. They landed at Rye on May 24, 1594, after a voyage of 17 months, during which they picked up at St. Helena one of the crew of the Merchant Royall, who had been left there as becoming too ill to continue the journey back to England. This man, Abraham Kendall by name, was so overjoyed at seeing his old friends of the Edward Bonaventure that he became "idle-headed" and after eight nights and days of wakefulness died from lack of sleep.

R. W. E. E.

It is officially stated in Peking that the reported contracts with American firms for the building of Chinese warships have not been arranged, and it is now considered improbable that the work will be given to the United States.—*China Critic.*

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

NEW PHASE OF OPIUM QUESTION.

A meeting of the National Assembly was held in Peking on the 3rd inst. on the subject of the suppression of the opium habit. During this year all the poppy will be prohibited from being grown in China and the Assembly has requested the British Minister in Peking to pray the British Government to cancel the recent agreement entered into between the two Governments, and at the same time protest against the importation of the drug from India.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

News reached here to-day that an Imperial Decree has been issued appointing Prince Tsai Hsun as the First Lord of the Admiralty and Tam Hwok-hong as Second Lord. The Minister and the Vice-minister of War are appointed High Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. General Yim Chang is appointed High Commissioner of War.

UNSETTLED QUESTIONS.

The Prince Regent has again urged the Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Na-tung, and others to settle the questions of Macao's delimitation, the foreign loan agreement, and the increase of troops in Manchuria by Russia and Japan.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The autumn manœuvres of the troops in Kiangsi province were held in Nanchang on the 22nd ult. H.E. Feng-Ju-kwei, the Governor of Kiangsi, was present during the manœuvres.

A NEW TAX.

The Tartar-General and Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwongs has wired to the Grand Council that the unimpeached members of the Kwongtung Provincial Assembly have decided to levy duties on wine and tobacco in order to replace the gambling tax.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

In accordance with the telegraphic memorials presented by the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces praying for the early inauguration of Parliament, an Edict has been issued ordering the shortening of the period fixed to expire before the establishment of a parliament to the 5th year of Hsuan-Tung and commanding those concerned to exert their best endeavours to make the necessary preparations. The Grand Council is aware that the raising of funds has been a difficult task of late years, but as the Viceroys and Governors and the representatives of the people have united in praying for the speedy establishment of a parliament, it is assumed that the intentions underlying these outward forms of a spirit of modern progress are sincere. It is feared that no action will be taken beyond a display of words but in that event no decision will be given by the Imperial Authorities, thereby entailing a delay in the carrying out of the measure. As it will doubtless be said that it is difficult to raise funds owing to lack of time a further Decree has been issued ordering the officials concerned to make every preparation before the establishment of a parliament in accordance with the Decree previously issued, without any delay. With regard to the frontier provinces, which have no proper system of administration, or are not thickly populated, discrimination should be made in their case, in their relation with the Central Provinces. It is, therefore, plain that the same rules cannot apply to them in the same way as they would to the Central Provinces with regard to the making of preparations and the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces in question will be allowed to report as to what steps should be taken at first and they should then wait for Imperial instructions in order that no impediment may be placed in the path of progress. As these Viceroys and Governors have received tokens of Imperial gratitude they should do their utmost in the faithful discharge of their duties. Should anyone attempt to hamper the arrangements by first memorializing the Throne for the early establishment of a parliament and then neglecting the performance of his duties, he will be held responsible for any delay that might be caused in respect of the necessary arrangements.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

The difficult question of appointing a president of the National Assembly is not yet quite settled, but in the attempt to settle it the significant fact has been made clear that there are highly placed statesmen in Peking who regard the absence of Yuan Shih-kai from the official circles of the capital as a serious loss. Prince Ching having declined to accept the post of president of the Assembly Duke Tsai Tao has been nominated, and though he agrees to accept the position he has clearly pointed out that its responsibilities will be by no means light ones, and that he will need to be supported by the full strength of Peking officialdom. The difficult issues that are likely to arise in connexion with foreign affairs especially call for the guidance which only a strong man versed in diplomatic ways can give, and of such the most capable is undoubtedly Yuan Shih-kai. Some of the messages from Peking state that Duke Tsai Tao has definitely stated that unless Yuan Shih-kai is appointed to the post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs he will not take up the office of President; but whilst it is hardly likely that His Highness has gone so far as that it is extremely probable that he has made emphatic declarations with regard to the absence of Yuan from public life. The extreme danger that threatens in Manchuria makes it necessary that a man strong in diplomacy should be placed in very high office in Peking, and there can be no question that the confidence of foreign nations in China's domestic and diplomatic actions would be greatly restored if H.E. Yuan were re-instated in some office in which he would have opportunity to exercise his special gifts.—*National Review.*

KIND OFFER TO CHINA.

DISUSED MUSKETS FOR SALE.

On the 6th instant a street vendor in Japan who was selling a large number of muskets with bayonets at 10 to 20 sen apiece was taken into custody and condemned to ten days' detention. Upon investigation it was found that an iron and copper dealer named Mr. Kurata Shigesaburo, of Tokyo, had bought from the War Office three years ago 45,000 old Russian muskets and 55,000 Snider rifles with bayonets, at some Yen 20,000. Afterward he tried in all directions to dispose of the arms. Once he attempted to export them to Manchuria, but failed on account of the impossibility of passing the Customs at Dalien. The other day, when Prince Tsai Hsun was staying in Tokyo, the owner of the arms offered them to the Prince for the use of the Chinese army and navy, but the Prince declined the offer. The owner of the arms finding no possible use for them and seeing that they were becoming rusted and useless, tried to sell them through the hands of a street vendor at the absurdly lower prices mentioned above, on the occasion of the Feie of the Yasukuni Shrine, and was even prevented in that.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THAYER.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

30th ult.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, is charged with having obtained a sum of $175.81 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. J. H. Gardiner, and Mr. A. R. Davies, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, were in Court.

His Worship—Are you for the prosecution, Mr. Looker?

Mr. Looker—No, your Worship, I am not prosecuting any more. The case is a very peculiar one and I believe is now in the hands of the Police.

His Worship—Are you prosecuting, Mr. Dennys?

Mr. Dennys—I am not prosecuting just at the moment. The Police are represented by the Inspector. I understand that Mr. Gardiner is appearing for the defence and is about to ask for a week's adjournment.

His Worship—I want to hear your statement, Mr. Davies. Is the Hongkong Hotel prosecuting or not?

Mr. Davies—No, your Worship.

His Worship—Then you are prosecuting, Sergeant Wills?

Sergeant Wills—Yes, your Worship; the case is mine.

His Worship—Mr. Gardiner, you are appearing for the defence?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes, your Worship.

And you ask for an adjournment?—Yes.

For how long?—I should think about a week would suit.

Do you ask for a formal adjournment or for a hearing?—Formal.

His Worship—If the case is committed it will have to stand over to the December Sessions.

Mr. Gardiner—Will your Worship remand it for four days?

His Worship—Very well, then, you are remanded for four days—Saturday, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Dennys—I have not had any definite instructions, your Worship, but I understand that there are three charges.

His Worship—Yes.

MACHINERY IMPORTS INTO KOBE

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORT.

The following information is from the report by H. M. Consul-General at Kobe (Mr. R. de B. Layard) on the trade of this district in 1901, which was recently issued:—The imports into Kobe under the heading of machinery decreased by 46 per cent., or over £670,000 (viz., from £1,462,004 in 1908 to £790,682 in 1909). In the imports of electrical machinery the proportion of British to German and American goods has increased greatly. British electrical machinery is much esteemed by the Japanese, but the manufacturers has always the same difficulty to contend with in Japan, viz., that cheapness is

LIKELY TO OUTWEIGH

considerations of quality. In machinery of other kinds there has been a great diminution of imports, due principally to the general depression in business throughout the country.

Many new electric light and tramway companies were started during 1909, to which cause the increase in the imports of electrical machinery is to be attributed, but the boom came to an end with the close of the year. Apparatus and machinery for gasworks have been imported from the United Kingdom to a very large extent, but it is not likely that this extensive importation will be maintained for

MORE THAN A FEW YEARS,

a great deal of the plant required for such undertakings being now manufactured locally. Cheap machine tools are now being turned out in ever increasing quantities by Japanese engineers which presumably satisfy requirements, although the foreign importer is of the opinion that they are unsatisfactory. Experience will show which can command the market. Imports of bicycles in the completely manufactured state have suffered a check, only well known makes being imported to any extent, whilst the demand for cheap goods has encouraged the importation of the cheapest British parts for putting together locally, to the exclusion of the finished article.

THE BOOM

in electric light companies increased the demand for British electrical wires and cables, which are much preferred to those made in other countries, but once more the preference for cheapness before quality prevents larger sales. There are now many small cable manufacturing concerns working in Japan; only one of those concerns, however, competes in quality with the imported goods, and this one is equipped with British machinery and has the service of a British cable expert.

THE PLAGUE IN NORTH MANCHURIA.

Further advices from North Manchuria give the following totals of cases of the plague up to the 13th ult., Sunday:—

	Chinese		Russian	
	cases	deaths	cases	deaths
Manchouli	141	129	4	3
Dalai Nor	22	16	—	—
Chalantun	1	1	—	—
Hailar.....	1	1	—	—
Pohetu.....	4	2	—	—
Tue chahe	4	4	—	—
Harbin.....	1	1	—	—
Total	174	154	4	3

AT MANCHOULI.

At Manchouli, on the 12th ult., there were 17 Chinese and 1 Russian cases with 12 Chinese fatalities, besides 7 fresh Chinese cases. 1,464 people were under medical surveillance.

AT DALAI NOR.

Dalai Nor had 1,021 people in detention for medical surveillance, Harbin 213 people and Tsitsihar 5.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT HARBIN.

The Russian Railway management has opened at Harbin Station the medical inspection of the passengers and train crews of the trains arriving from the west, except the express trains.

FURTHER PRECAUTION.

The management, wide awake to the danger of the tarbagan, beaver and such like as a quicker medium for the transmission of the plague germs than the ordinary rat, has decided to suspend until further notice the transportation of these animals, their carcases, skin and meat and oil manufactured therefrom.—*Manchuria Daily News.*

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

OPENING OF FIRST CHINESE SECTION.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONY.

6th Inst.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the history of the Canton-Kowloon Railway enterprise. The day marked the opening of the first Chinese Section consisting of a distance of about thirty miles, which distance was covered in about three-fourths of an hour, which was an improvement on the scheduled time of one hour. The station at Tai-sha-tou is a magnificent, large brick building and in every way comes up to the standard established at other progressive places and is capable of providing no little accommodation. The station building was tastefully decorated with bunting and greenery and helped to brighten up an already brightened atmosphere. Thousands of Chinese crowded outside the station at an early hour anxiously waiting to catch a glimpse of the "Iron Horse" as it started from the station. A message had been received early in the morning that the Acting Viceroy was unable to attend and that the Provincial Treasurer would represent him. The latter gentleman arrived at the station shortly after 10 o, accompanied by Admiral Li. They were received by a Guard of Honour, and were met by Mr. C. H. Chao, Managing Director of the Chinese Section, at the entrance. Long before the appointed hour, the platform held some three to four hundred invited guests for the journey. Practically speaking, the entire Shameen community and the leading merchants, etc., were invited to be present at the function.

THE LOCOMOTIVE

which is of 120 tons weight (the British Section employs 80 tons engines) to which a tender was attached, was prettily decorated with flowers and ribbons, the work of Mr. Thompson. A bottle of champagne was displayed in front of the locomotive and just before the train steamed out of the station, the bottle was broken against the side of the locomotive by way of christening it and sent up sprays of sparkling wine through the clear morning atmosphere.

THE JOURNEY.

Shortly after 10.30, the guests adjourned to the train for the journey to Tong Mei. A military band also entered one of the compartments and played selections of music throughout the journey. Eight carriages, constructed in the same style as those of the British section, were filled to overflowing. The line passed through fertile country, where not only rice and vegetable fields strike by, but several familiar fruits also arrested the eye. The engines were driven by Mr. Thompson as far as Tong Mei and on the return journey, Mr. Watson, his assistant, was in charge.

AT TONG MEI.

On arriving at Tong Mei, the guests entered the station and were regaled with light refreshment. A quarter of an hour was whiled away here, after which the train commenced the return trip to Tai-sha-tou, where tiffin was served. The catering was entrusted to Mr. Harry Haynes, of the Victoria Hotel, who satisfied the demands of the inner man in a satisfactory manner.

The Provincial Treasurer presided and on his right was Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., Consul-General for Great Britain at Canton, and on his left was Mr. C. Clement, representing H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard. Other who occupied seats at the Chairman's table were Admiral Li, Taotai Sah, Messrs. E. S. Lindsey, F. Grove, Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, the Deputy Taotai General, the Provincial Judge, the Salt Commissioner, H.E. Sung, the Taotai of Police, Mr. A. Segawa (Japanese Consul), Mr. J. Johnstone (representing British-Chinese Corporation), H.E. Wei Han, H.E. Tang, Mr. N. J. Stabb, the Education Commissioner, Taotai of Industry, Mr. Olesen (Commissioner of Customs) the Chairman of the Provincial Assembly, Mr. Chao (managing director of the railroad), Messrs. Chow, Secretary W. G. Moore, J. O. Power, Luk, C. T. Liu, Chin, B. T. B. Boothby, Wong, W. Stratton, Kwong, J. J. Thompson, A. G. Roberts, F. A. Fischer, Colonel Wrigley, R. M. Dyer, G. Chanler, Baker, Somerville, Chau Siu Ki, Kwok Yik Ting, and British Vice-Consul Giles. Among others present from Hongkong were the representatives of the Press.

Taotai Sah, in the absence of His Excellency the Acting Viceroy said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Acting Viceroy, who is unable to be with us on this occasion and is represented by H.E. the Provincial Treasurer, I have very great pleasure to say that we are assembled to-day to celebrate the formal opening of the 1st section of the Canton-Kowloon line which is no well built and is so much of a success. It deserves more acknowledgment than my poor words can give it. It will be a feeder to the people and a carrier of their produce. The benefit conferred by a railroad can scarcely be estimated. When railroads were first brought before the public it was deemed impossible that they could prove of service to the country. Now, I suppose, we all know to the contrary. Land-owners who drove the surveyors off their property lived to regret of their action and make use of railways till millions of dollars are earned annually. We hope the short line which we have this day commenced will prove of very great benefit. Let us see what it will do. In the first place, it will convey people at cheaper fares and it will take a shorter time, than other means of communication. This is one benefit. Then to commerce and trade it will be an immense boom. You will have your mails more rapidly and frequently delivered, and your supplies from other ports more quickly forwarded. Speed, convenience, and a thriving population will all be the results of the railroad. A great work has been initiated, and we may hope within a very short time to see the locomotive on this railway, carrying in its train hundreds and thousands who will gladly date their prosperity and increased comfort from the opening of this line. Gentlemen, I hope you will all join with me in drinking the toast of and wishing prosperity to the Canton-Kowloon Railway and to the late and present Managing Directors, Messrs. Wei Han and Tsao Chi Hue, and to the Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Grove) and their assistants, by whose energy and ability the work of this Railway has been carried on so quickly and so smoothly (Loud Applause).

Mr E. S. Lindsey, Manager and Chief Resident Engineer of the British Section, said he hoped, when the British and Chinese Sections were ultimately joined, as they would be, that, like Tennyson's brook, they would go on for ever. They would create an enormous stream of traffic between Hongkong and Canton. The railway would develop into something resembling a noble river bringing great prosperity to the country through which it flowed. (Applause.)

Mr. C. H. Chao, Managing Director of the railway, (Chinese Section), responded in Chinese, which was translated by Mr. Chow as follows:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I am greatly indebted to you for the honour you confer on the Administration by your presence at this opening ceremony of the Imperial Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. As you are all aware, this railway is to connect Canton with Hongkong and is a most important part of the main line destined to link the South of China with the North. The line consists of two sections. This section, the property of the Imperial Chinese Government, measures 19 miles while the British Government's section measures 22 miles. The Imperial Chinese Section is divided into three districts. The first district extends from Tai Sha Tau (Canton) to Sien Tsun the second from Sien Tsun to Wong Lat and the third from Wong Lat to Sam Chun. The construction of all the three districts was commenced simultaneously in the 8th moon of the 33rd year of Kwang Sui, and many difficulties have been experienced in the execution of the work. First of all, in acquiring land and removing graves, and there were robberies and disturbances of various kinds and for various reasons. Alterations were needed as to the location of the line, the construction of archways over and above embankments and so forth. One day's delay in the work incurred great, unnecessary expenditure of Railway fund and therefore it has been the painful duty of the Administration to cause punishment to be administered to turbulent people, but at the same time with leniency, having regard to local conditions. Our ex-Managing Director, His Excellency Wei Han, took into consideration all points of view and in association with the Engineer-in-Chief the Chief Accountant and the Foreign and Chinese Staff spared no pains to have all contentions settled satisfactorily. His Excellency the Viceroy has been so kind as to instruct from time to time the various local authorities to give adequate protection to the Railway work and so has made it possible for us to make the advance we have made and to complete district No. 1 and open it for traffic. The two remaining districts we expect to complete and open for traffic about the 5th or 6th moon (June, July) of next year. After only a brief tenure of my office I am indeed gratified in having this opportunity and I earnestly hope that our section will before long join the British Section. The negotiations for through traffic with the British Section will be arranged in the most amicable manner and will be convenient to the public. I may also add that when the Canton-Hankow Railway is completed we shall be able to journey to Europe by train without a break. Commerce of countries where railway passes will greatly develop and the population will be benefited as well as enriched. In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Grove, our Engineer-in-Chief, for his valuable services rendered and he will narrate the details of the construction of this Railway. (Applause.)

Mr. Frank Grove said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It only remains for me to offer a few remarks on the practical aspect of constructional work already completed and to be completed on the Chinese Section. I am often asked a question that is rather difficult to reply to with confidence, and that is, as to the time of completion of the Chinese Section, and probable opening for through traffic. I can best answer that question now by telling you that the earthwork throughout the line may be said to be completed on No. 3 District, where there is heavy work on cuttings and banks are so nearly completed that a few weeks will see formation quite ready for rails and ballast. With regard to bridgework, all small bridges and culverts are completed and our large bridges at Shekliung only require the erection of the girders. I may tell you that the East River Bridge is practically completed, all girders being on the piers, while the Tung Kun River Bridge, which is somewhat larger than the East River Bridge, is in an advanced state. It therefore can be still that, given good fortune in the erection of the remaining of the girders, the completion of this Railway and its readiness for through traffic depends on expeditious plate-laying and ballasting. There is every reason to believe that by next June or July we shall join up and attain the object of this important joint enterprise—a through train service between Canton and Hongkong. It cannot be said, I fear, that there has been no delay to our work; some obstruction and difficulties have occurred and have been overcome. The limiting factor, however, to the completion of this railway has been the bridging of the East River Valley, and this work, we can reasonably claim, has proceeded expeditiously and, up to the present, successfully. I can't know whether I shall make any reference to the cost of work on the Chinese Section or not. My friend Mr. Lindsey has publicly proclaimed certain figures of cost of the British Section and the impression left in my mind is that the British Section really cost remarkably little per mile. Well, we can make a similar claim to this extent, namely that work has been done at low rates, and an honest endeavour has been made by one and all to keep down the cost, sometimes under many difficulties. Beyond this, I shall say nothing, for the financial aspect of a Railway is a thorny problem and needs a bitter apologist than myself. I should mention our indebtedness to the various official departments under His Excellency the Viceroy for assistance rendered at some of our troublous times and for security afforded the Foreign and Chinese staff living in remote places. I have now a pleasant task to perform, and that is, to ask H.E. Taotai Wei Han, our late Managing Director, to accept from the foreign staff of our Railway a present of a silver salver, bowl and jug in token of our great regard and esteem. During H.E. Mr. Wei's Managing Directorship, the whole of the land was acquired, all the greater difficulties have been met and overcome, and factious and obstructive villagers have been pacified, and this without a single case of personal injury to the Chinese or foreign staff of his Railway. The foreign staff are especially indebted to His Excellency for his courteous consideration, but I am sure I am not saying too much to assert that the Chinese staff and foreigners alike, recognise and feel affection towards His Excellency because of his fair-mindedness, his courtliness and his integrity. It has been a pleasure to work under such a gentleman. Harmony and good fellowship have marked the progress of this Railway and will continue, I feel confident, under the direction of His Excellency's genial successor, Mr. Chao. It remains for me to thank the foreign and Chinese staff for loyal and cordial help during the last few years' work. We all feel a justifiable pleasure in seeing the completion of a portion of our work and we shall, I think, I may safely say, on behalf of all the executive staff, foreign and Chinese, endeavour to maintain the reputation of this Railway. I have now to ask His Excellency Taotai Wei Han to kindly accept this silver plate. (Loud Applause.)

The valuable presentation from the staff consisted of a silver crystal punch and wine jug and a large silver salver, on all of which was engraved the following inscription:—

Presented to
His Excellency Taotai Wei Han
by the
Foreign Staff
of the Canton-Kowloon Railway
(Chinese section)
In token of their high regard and esteem.
December 5th, 1910.

F. Grove, J. O. Power, H. M. Stratton, M. Garibaldi, K. Roberts, W. G. Comley, B. F. B. Boothby, A. G. Roberts, B. Christiansen, S. Ballee, L. Toucher, W. G. Moore, J. J. Thompson, J. Makins, F. Fischer, C. E. Watson and C. E. Arnold.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., (British Consul-General at Canton) in the course of a sterling speech, proposed the toast of "Success to Railway Enterprise in China." He dealt at some length with railway progress in China from its unfortunate beginning at the mouth of the Yangtsze, to the Canton-Kowloon line, which was not the least important link in that ever-extending chain of communications. No, however, until the line joined up with the main trunk line would they realise to the fullest extent the benefits which lay along the line. There seemed unfortunately to be some little doubt as to when this object would be achieved. Shareholders of the Yuet Han Railway were likely to delay it for some time, but it was to be hoped that the difficulties would be overcome and that ere long one would be able to travel from Hongkong to Hankow and on to Peking without a break (Applause).—He made these remarks quite unofficially and as a sincere friend of China, who had known the country for over a quarter of a century. China in recent years had made such astounding strides along the road of progress that her best friends were full of admiration; but she had not yet got all she required. Before she could accomplish all she wanted she must have money, and in order to get money she must develop her resources. A certain section of the people and Press of the country had been unwearying in advocating the advantages of employing foreign capital for the development of the natural resources of the great and glorious land in which they lived, but there seemed to be a spirit of obstruction abroad which said "We shall build our railways with our own capital." He would like to point out that the more of their own money they laid up in railways, the less they had to spend in developing the country's natural resources. It was no use to build a railway unless they had something for it to carry and he did not think it was insulting their intelligence when he said that sufficient money for both purposes did not exist. All interests must co-operate. "If we have the money, we can lend it to you; if we develop the resources, you will have the wherewithal to build." The sooner the country is opened up, the sooner it will be developed by means of railway enterprise and the sooner will the Chinese attain their ideal." The Chinese had not enough men wherewith to build their railways, and when he said this he was not forgetting the most admirable work done in the north by Mr. Tong, and by Mr. Kwan in the south. There were men who were able to build railways, but not enough. Great Britain owed China an immense debt of gratitude, for it was with the help of Chinese labour that the magnificent railways of Canada were built. Because the Chinese assisted in this matter Great Britain was perfectly prepared to assist China in return in other ways. (Applause).

His Excellency Wei Han said:—Your Excellency, Mr Jamieson and gentlemen,—In responding to the toast so gracefully proposed by Mr. Jamieson for "Success to Railway Enterprise in China" I must first of all express my appreciation of the hopeful and encouraging words in which he referred to our efforts in developing the Railway system in China. Gentlemen, I also cordially acknowledge the gracious and sympathetic spirit in which the toast was received by you all. I shall not dwell on what is an accepted axiom. The Railway is an economic necessity to any state which has the ambition to develop its own individuality in its own way and along the lines of progress. The history of Railway enterprise in any country has always gone hand in hand with progress. The iron road breaks down the barriers of race and superstition, but without bloodshed, and in China to-day with the railway only in its infancy, we are not without evidence already of the enlightening mission of the "Iron Road." It would be a serious omission on my part to respond to this toast without making reference to our own local enterprise here in Canton Province. My late colleagues, Mr. Grove and Mr. Power, are indeed missionaries in the broad sense of the word and with my successor, Mr. Chao, who has the advantage over some of us by virtue of his youth, a great future may surely be looked forward to.

Mr. J. Johnstone, representing the British and Chinese Corporation, said:—Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—Some 18 months since the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the station building of this railway by His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Ross, who then represented the British and Chinese Corporation, said that "Railway development was China's greatest need" and I think in the interval which has taken place, it has become increasingly apparent to most high Chinese officials, that if this great Empire is to progress and assume her rightful position amongst the Nations of the world, she must improve her internal communications, so that her boundless, natural resources may be developed and the wealth of her people be thereby increased. It is proverbial that things move but slowly in this Flowery Land, as witness the time which has elapsed since negotiations were first opened for a loan with which to construct this Railway (in the year 1897) and the date on which we are celebrating the actual opening to traffic of its first 30 miles. 13 years is a long period and though in the case of this particular Railway there were causes for delay, which were outside practical control, still, I think those responsible for such undertakings would be well advised if they moved with greater speed, for I feel sure the Chinese Empire as a whole would benefit thereby. The line, 29 miles of which we have all travelled over to-day, is, I think, a credit to those responsible for its construction, and on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation, I desire to offer congratulations to Mr. Wei Han, Mr. Chao, Mr. Grove and the entire staff, both Chinese and foreign, for the excellent work which they have performed, and performed under difficulties which are but little known to the outside public. That they have overcome these difficulties is a matter which reflects credit on them all, and I hope those directly responsible for peace and order in this neighbourhood will take especial care that the unruly brigands, who infest some neighbouring villages and make it difficult and almost impossible to carry on work, are duly kept under control. I make bold to say, that had it not been for these interruptions to work, we might have travelled to-day to Shekliung and back. That Railways may progress in China and bring prosperity to her people is my fervent hope, and I look forward to the day when it may be my privilege to pass along the line over which we have just travelled in a train bearing the legend "Calais Express" *via* Canton, Hankow, Peking, Urga and Kiakta. (Applause.)

The Managing Director proposed the toast of the guests and, in doing so, said:—Gentlemen,—You are here assembled to witness the important event of to-day and before proceeding further I must thank you for your kind attendance. I am extremely delighted to be favoured with this opportunity of welcoming you on this occasion. I may say that since the commencement of the construction of this Railway, you have undoubtedly been hoping to be able to travel by Railway to Hongkong and return to Canton on the same day. The portion of the line to be opened today is only one-third of the whole of our section and I shall predict that in July next this section will be connected with the British section, and then several through trains will be run a day. Surely you are glad to hear this. Wherever there is a railway the means of travelling and transporting of wares are facilitated and advantages brought about for the development of all kinds of trade. People realising the benefit of railways come forward and embark in all sorts of enterprises and those who had strong disinclination to action or work are also induced into activity and venture forth into various undertakings. In North China the revenue of all railways are increasing year by year. Wherever the railway passes, the place is prospering.—Therefore a railway is the most important thing for a country. As I have already said, it facilitates all means of communication, travel and transportation and if the fares are favourable it will certainly be preferred by the public. I am greatly indebted to you for your kind attendance to-day and I sincerely hope that this undertaking will bring forth increased prosperity.

Hon Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., responded in the absence of Mr. L. A. Bergholz (Consul-General for the United States of America), and expressed on behalf of the guests their hearty appreciation of truly magnificent hospitality. The Kowloon-Canton Railway was only the beginning of an unbroken line reaching from Kowloon to Paris. Those gentlemen in Chinese official circles who were connected with the great work now in progress would deserve very well of their country, for immense revenue would ultimately accrue (Applause) He hoped the example set that day would be an incentive to those connected with the Canton to Hankow scheme. The guests had been much struck with the smoothness of travel over the line and with the speed. The distance of 24 miles was accomplished on the return journey in 45 minutes. He thought this a remarkable performance on the opening day, as it worked out at between 35 and 40 miles an hour.

This terminated the proceedings, the day's outing being greatly enjoyed by all present.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph")

"THE REDOUBTABLE SHUM."

It is reported in official circles that the Prince Regent wishes to reinstate H.E. Shum Chuan-hsuan, the ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwongs and Minister of Posts and Communications, but Prince Ching objects to the proposal, criticizing H.E. Shum's former services very severely. The Prince Regent, therefore, will probably abandon the idea.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

It is reported that the feeling between Prince Pu-Lun, the President of the National Assembly, and the members of the Grand Council is becoming more strained every day. The members of the Grand Council blame Prince Pu-lun because His Highness promised the Assembly to have the case of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company and the question of Macao's delimitation placed before the Assembly for discussion.

MINES IN SHANTUNG.

The merchants in Shansi and Honam have subscribed five million taels towards the opening of the mines in Shanten. The matter has been referred to the Senate for consideration.

NEW BYE-LAWS.

It is reported from Chinese sources that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking has written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs promising to instruct the Consular Body in Shantung to consider the new byelaws passed at the recent meeting of ratepayers in conjunction with the Chinese local authorities with a view to enforcing the regulations.

AMERICAN JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

H. E. Wang, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, has cabled to the Peking Government that as the American-Japanese Convention is about to be signed, a certain province is placed in a critical position. Imperial instructions have been sent him to ascertain the clauses of the agreement and to report by wire in order to enable the necessary steps to be taken.

COLD WEATHER.

As the weather is gradually becoming colder and colder and the unemployed Imperial Clansmen, who have received pensions from the Government, will find it difficult to meet their expenses the Grand Council and the Prince Regent have expressed their sympathy and ordered that one month's extra pension be granted to them as a special favour, and the widows and orphans of the Imperial Clan, except those who have special allowances, are to be granted an extra half month's pension. The troops on duty in Peking will also be allowed half-a-month's extra pay, as well as the officers of the Infantry and the Eight Banners Regiments. The above notifications were issued on the 25th ult. by Imperial Decrees.

CURIOUS RUMOURS.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, H. E. Hsi-liang, has again wired to the Grand Council reporting that the situation there is daily becoming more critical, and asking that it be decided at once as to how to deal with it. His Excellency declares that a certain foreign country has been secretly making plans and sketches of all the important points of defence, pouring troops into Manchuria and enlisting Hunghutzes for Military service. In view of the apparently serious and startling situation prevailing regarding Manchuria, three members of the Delegation, who are urging for an earlier date for the establishment of a Parliament, have been deputed to the provinces in question to make investigations.

SALT AFFAIRS.

The Grand Council has handed back to the Government the memorial from the members of the National Assembly on the question of the Yunnan salt administration and the question of the Police School in Kwangsi Province, which have been fully discussed by the members of the National Assembly. They are very displeased at these proceedings, which they regard as a slight to them on the part of the Government.

EXTENSIVE CHANGES.

In preparing the new system of official appointments it has been decided that the Army Pay Office in the Ministry of Finance will be abolished and the Commissariat Department in the Ministry of War will take charge of its affairs; the Revenue Office (Shu Ko Shih) will be amalgamated with the Revenue Council, the Finance Ministry will be transformed into a Special Ministry; the Imperial Household will be styled in future the Ministry of Imperial Affairs; the Ministry of Rites, the Imperial Equipage Department, the Imperial Board of Astronomy and the College of Imperial Physicians will become known as Provincial Boards. The post of Viceroy will be abolished in favour of Governorships.

CAPTAIN H. S. Kaye, King's Own Light Infantry, who has just been promoted to a company in that regiment, is serving with the 1st Battalion, now about to leave Capetown for Hongkong on change of station. Captain Kaye was gazetted to the King's Own in May, 1901 so that he had nine and half years to serve for his triple stars.

HONGKONG RESIDENT HONOURED.

KNIGHT OF SAN SYLVESTER.

At the Roman Catholic Mission House on Sunday a very pleasing ceremony took place, when Mr. J. M. Alves, Vice-President of the Catholic Union in Hongkong, was made the recipient of very signal honours at the hands of the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. Mr. Alves, for many years past, has been prominently identified with a number of Catholic movements in the Colony; in none other was he more conspicuous before the public than on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Pope Pius X. when he was chairman of the local celebrations committee, and when, it will be remembered, largely through the instrumentality of the Vice-President of the Catholic Union a sum of over five thousand francs was contributed in Hongkong and remitted to Rome to the Central Jubilee Committee.

Yesterday a large number of members of the Catholic Union, on the invitation of His Lordship Bishop Fozzoni met at the R. C. Mission, to witness the presentation by the Right Reverend gentleman, of the parchment raising Mr. J. M. Alves to the dignity of a Chevalier of the Order of San Sylvestre which is in the gift of the Pope to bestow upon worthy recipients.

When the guests had assembled in the hall of the Mission building,

Bishop Fozzoni, addressing Mr. Alves, said:—Mr. Alves and Gentlemen,—Before I proceed to read the diploma, which I am charged by His Holiness the Pope to hand to our worthy Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Alves, I would like to say just a few words. The pleasure to me is indeed great—as the occasion is rare—for the presentation of this diploma creating a member of our Union a Chevalier of the Order of San Sylvester. (Applause.) I have to congratulate not only Mr. Alves for the distinction which His Holiness the Pope has been graciously pleased to confer upon him, but the members of the Catholic Union also that their Vice-President has been elevated to the honour of Knighthood of an Order so much appreciated by Catholics. The members of the Apostleship of Prayer must also be highly gratified that their President has been made the recipient of such gracious favour at the hands of our Holy Father. I should explain that the prominent part which Mr. Alves took on the occasion of Pope Pius the Tenth's sacerdotal Golden Jubilee in 1903, by being Chairman of the Hongkong Committee, was extremely pleasing to His Holiness when a record of the local celebrations was submitted to Rome. The unique occasion of the Conversazione held in the rooms of the Catholic Union—when papers in seventeen European and Eastern languages were read extolling the virtues of our Holy Father—was one that furnishes one of the finest pages in the history of that memorable occasion throughout the Roman Catholic world. (Applause) I regard also His Holiness' pleasure in conferring the honour upon your friend as a recognition of the zeal and energy he has displayed in promoting and advancing the interest of the Catholic Union and of its members and in consolidating the membership of the Apostleship of Prayer by unity, devotion and unostentatious acts of charity in divers forms. Such acts are ever appreciated and recognised by our Holy Father and the Supreme Pontiff of our Holy Catholic Church. The example which our President sets us is one worthy of emulation—(Applause)—and I trust that His Holiness' recognition of that example will stimulate our younger members to a practice of the virtues that commend themselves to His favour.

His Lordship then proceeded to read the following English translation of the Diploma. The document was rendered into English by the Rev. Bro. Cornelius of St. Joseph's College.

It is as follows:—

Dearly Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

We have received with pleasure from the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Pozzoni, Bishop Tit. of Tavia, and Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong, a full and detailed report of your zeal and devotedness in the cause of religion, and your liberality towards pious works and religious enterprises, as well as the prudence and diligence you have exhibited as Vice-President of the Catholic Union in Hongkong, and President of the Promoters of the Apostleship of Prayer.

In order that these merits may receive due recognition and wishing to bestow on you a mark of Our pontifical benevolence, by these letters We create, establish and proclaim you a Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester, Pope; and We have caused your name to be inscribed among the Knights of the same distinguished Order. Therefore Dearly Beloved Son, We grant you the right to freely and lawfully wear the proper uniform and insignia of the Knights of this Order, to wit: a golden octagonal cross, having in the middle on a white ground the image of St. Sylvester, Pope; which cross is to be worn on the left side of the breast, suspended by a red and black silk ribbon, with red borders. In order to insure uniformity in wearing the dress and insignia, We have caused to be sent to you a proper design.

Dated in Rome at St. Peter's, and signed under the seal of the fisherman's ring, the 8th day of October, 1910, and the 8th year of Our Pontificate.

R. Card MERRY DEL VAL,
Secretary of State.

To Our Dearly Beloved Son
JOSEPH M ALVES,

Continuing, Bishop Pozzoni said:—No more pleasing manner of showing your gratitude to the Pope can be found than by your continuing to be what you, undoubtedly, are, true Catholics at heart in act and speech, and by your examples lead others to become faithful and dutiful children of our Holy Father. I am sure, gentlemen, I am voicing your sentiments also, when I express the hope that Chevalier Alves will have many years of a happy life to enjoy the honour he receives to-day. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Alves, in the course of his reply, said:—My Lord Bishop, Rev. Fathers of the Italian Mission, Rev. Father Noval, Rev. Brothers of St. Joseph's College and promoters and friends of Apostleship of the Prayer I cannot find words sufficiently adequate to express to you the emotion I feel at the present moment at the great honour which His Holiness the Pope has in his goodness conferred upon me. I do not see that I myself have done anything extraordinary commensurate with the reward. Listening to what his Lordship the Bishop in his kindness has said of me you could see that nothing could have been achieved if I were all alone. I feel inclined to think that really the honour is conferred upon the Catholics of Hongkong—more particularly upon the Community of the Apostleship of Prayer collectively, as a mark of esteem by His Holiness the Pope for its zeal and devotedness in the cause of religion, and as I happen to be for the time being the president of the League my name has thus been engrossed in the diploma. It is, indeed, a great honour to our community. Let us, then, members of the Apostleship, show our gratitude for the honour received, double our love to our Holy Mother the Church and without feelings of shame show ourselves publicly by our speech and our examples dutiful members of the League of the Sacred Heart, specially at the present moment when unfortunately so many acts of irreligion and impiety, utter disrespect of things divine, have been enacted so close to us and in a manner repugnant to Christians. Promoters and Associates of the Apostleship, very naturally before this great honour was granted us His Lordship the Bishop must have spoken on our behalf. That means to say that he has been pleased with our endeavours. Don't you think it is a pleasure to live and work for the cause of our holy religion in a diocese whose Bishop is so good and holy? Let us continue to give him pleasure, for in trying to please the holy representative of Pope Pius X in Hongkong we please His Holiness the Pope and therefore our Maker, to whom do beseech that I shall always live a worthy member of the order of St. Sylvester. I beg you one and all now to join me in drinking to the health of our Sovereign Pontiff. Long Live Pope Pius X. (Applause.)

Mr. Alves was then made the recipient of many congratulations from his large circle of friends present, including members of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

Light refreshment was subsequently served and the pleasing ceremony terminated.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY CASE.

HEAVY FINE.

6th Inst.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax passed sentence at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon in the case in which Tam Tse Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with carrying on business in the Colony on behalf of the Wo On Insurance Company without having registered and made the deposit required under the Life Insurance Ordinance. Mr. H. L. Dennys, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defence.

His Worship imposed a fine of $20 a day from the publication of the advertisement till the date of the summons—*i.e.*, from 30th January till 30th November—305 days—making a total of $6,100.

Mr. Kong Sing asked for leave to appeal on fact and on law.

His Worship said he would grant one week for payment to enable Mr. Kong Ping to put in his grounds for appeal in writing in the usual way.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

On Saturday, the H.K.C.C. met the Royal Artillery on the Club Ground and the homesters had a handsome win of 4 wickets and 7 runs, the scores being:—H.K.C.C. (for 6 wickets) 127; R.A. 120. The Club's "A" Team drew with the R.E. at Happy Valley; scores:—R.E. 174; "A" Team, 89 for 8 wickets. At King's Park the game Kowloon *v* Remnants resulted in a draw, scores—Kowloon 14 for 8 wickets; Remnants, 110 for 5 wickets. In the C.C.C. *v.* Police match at Happy Valley the latter only got 36 runs whilst the Craigengower scored 213 for 7 wickets, R.A. Cavalho hitting out strongly for a fine 96.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

The boxing tournament at the City Hall on Saturday night was well attended and some good bouts were to the fore. In the main event—a 20-round contest for the Middleweight Championship of the China Station—Seaman Sky Kerrison of the *Kent* (10st. 6lb) met Seaman Steer of the *Minotaur* (10st. 8lb) Kerrison fought gamely and took heavy punishment in the fifth and sixth rounds. In the seventh Steer sent him three times to the boards, on the last of which occasions the *Kent* man was counted out. In the lightweight championship contest between Stoker Biggins of the *Kent* (9st 13lb) and Drummer Boucher of the Buffs, the champ was a fiasco, for the drummer was counted out in the first round. The featherweight competition attracted eight entries. Seaman Hall and Seaman Birkett, both of the *Kent*, met in the final and Hall was counted out in the third round.

Among the attractions which Bill Lewis had had figuring on his programme was a wrestling match between Stoker Chilcock of the *Kent*, (9st. 7lbs) and Seaman Hargrave of the *Minotaur*, (10st. 2lbs) for a side bet of $100. The conditions were catch-as-catch-can with the double neck-tie, the strangle and the toe-holds barred, and the man with the highest number of falls in half-an-hour to be the winner. Hargrave secured the first fall after a struggle of 10 minutes, 10 seconds. After another 8 minutes and 48 seconds Chilcock pinned his opponent. There were no further points scored before time rounded, and the decision was a draw.

"A SHANGHAI GRIFFIN."

We have to acknowledge receipt from Messrs. Sayce and Co, of a copy of Mr. Jay Denby's recently published volume, "Letters of a Shanghai Griffin to his Father, and Other Exaggerations." The spirit of the book may best be summed up in Mr. Denby's dedication, which is made "with all due respect and esteem, to such local talpans as are quite sure they are worthy of the honour." Most of our readers no doubt have already made acquaintance with the writings of Mr. Denby's facile and facetious pen. So in some measure they should know just the kind of thing to expect. In the "Letters of a Griffin" series, the author hits off succinctly the failings and foibles of Shanghai life in particular and of European communities in the Far East in general.

These "Letters" are somewhat reminiscent of those of our own "Veronica," whose caustic wit was wont to scintillate to the discomfiture of Hongkongites. Mr. Denby is an outspoken, a fearless writer, and he does not hesitate to touch the raw spot of social shortcomings and prejudices when occasion demands. He is at all times amusing, yet one is always subconsciously aware of the fact that underneath the playful velvet pad there is a fierce claw that can lacerate to the drawing of blood.

To our mind, however, the chief charm in the book is to be found in the numerous short sketches and stories that take up more than half of its 322 pp. For laughter-provoking purposes nothing could be better than "Buying a Pony," unless it were "Squaring-up with the Steward," or "A Fo'c'sl Philosopher." Some of the yarns are tinged with just that shade of the *risque* which appeals to many palates in the same way as Worcester sauce stimulates the physical appetite.

The book can be obtained locally, price $2 nett.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—

Manila, December 3, 8.30 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon crossing Mindanao moving W.

Pokfulam Reservoir.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO BE APPOINTED.

6th inst.

At the Sanitary board meeting this afternoon, the Secretary read a letter from H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard dealing, *inter alia*, with the subject of the Pokfulam water supply, which has been engrossing a great deal of public attention of late. The question of the contamination of Pokfulam Reservoir, wrote His Excellency, was raised during his recent absence from the Colony. It was immediately and exhaustively inquired into by the Government and the results communicated to the Board. It was pointed out that for many years no new houses had been erected on the catchment area and that the sewage from existing buildings was so diverted that none was discharged into that area

Sir Henry May, in a final minute dated 6th Oct., 1910, directed that experiments extending over six months should be carried out as regards chemical and bacteriological tests. The bulky file of correspondence and inquiries certainly did not indicate a policy of inaction or that the representations of the Board had been "practically ignored" by Government. One source of danger was said to consist in this district, being the one from which the

MILK SUPPLY

is drawn. The milk, of course, could not be contaminated by the water drunk by the cow and the Dairy Farm Co. had shown by their admirable methods of cleaning all utensils by sterilisation at high temperature and by steam jets precluded any possibility of contamination by contact with vessels washed in impure water. The water from Pokfulam, which was used in the city, was all filtered through the filter-beds at West Point and it was only of the unfiltered water consumed in the district itself that complaint was made. The recommendations, therefore, that the Pokfulam water should be eliminated from the supply of the Colony appears to be hardly justifiable. It was in any case a counsel of perfection and impossible to carry out until there was some other supply to replace it, for even with this supply we were in

IMMINENT DANGER

of a water famine early in the present year.

Already, the rider-main system, so disliked by the Chinese, had had to be instituted as a precaution against a renewed deficiency next year. That the finances of the Colony might render it possible to proceed before long with the Tytam-tuk scheme was his earnest hope, but he hardly thought that either the British or Chinese communities would welcome a new and special tax for the immediate construction of this work. Even so, during the years in which the new reservoir was being constructed, they would not be able to do without Pokfulam.

The principal reason for the Board's recommendation was apparently that the catchment area was under suspicion and should be condemned. The report, however, of the bacteriologist showed that the unfiltered water taken from Pokfulam was actually purer than the unfiltered water taken from Tytam and Kowloon Reservoirs. But the Pokfulam district in this matter was no worse off than any other district or village in the Colony except Aberdeen, and perhaps Shaukiwan, where the supply was partly filtered. That "impure and unfiltered water is supplied to human beings to drink" was an indictment applicable to the whole of this and

EVERY OTHER COLONY

to the world with which H.E. was acquainted, provided those human beings were living in outlying villages, for, obviously, elaborate and costly schemes for filtration could only be taken in hand for large cities. H.E. trusted that his words would reassure the public, both as to the insistent efforts by Government to find a practicable solution and as to the real dimensions of the danger.

However, as so responsible a body as the Sanitary Board still entertained fears regarding this question, he would, if the thorough investigation now being conducted by the Government Bacteriologist should warrant that course, appoint a

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

to suggest any practicable means of dealing with it, such for instance, as condemning on the spot and issuing only condemned water when the bacteriological test indicated a fall below an accepted standard. By means such as these, H.E. had been enabled in a headquarter station in Africa to practically eradicate dysentery where it had been extremely prevalent.

His Excellency wished this letter communicated to the Board, as he was most anxious to remove the entirely erroneous impression which some members appeared to entertain, that their recommendations were not accorded sufficient weight, and to convince them that the action of the Government—no less than that of the Board—had been conscientiously directed to the discharge of public duty.

MINUTES BY MEMBERS.

Dr. Fitzwilliam minuted:—The direct assurance of H. E. that the Government have now under active consideration the whole question of the Pokfulam collecting area, and the unfiltered water being issued as potable to that district, cannot fail to allay the scare of the general public. The appointment of a Commission as noted in H. E's minute of 2nd Nov. will be welcomed by those who hold very decided views on this matter."

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minuted:—"The main question is the safety or otherwise of water from Pokfulam. I still maintain this water is liable at any time to be contaminated. We cannot do without Pokfulam until the larger Tytam scheme has been carried out. The sooner this change can be effected the better for the health of the Colony."

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—It is satisfactory to find that H.E. the Governor has personally investigated the grievances of the Sanitary Board as to the treatment their considered decisions have received by the Executive Council. One question arises in my mind on H.E.'s minute: Are the medical advisers to the Executive Council more competent to express an opinion on the subject referred to than the advisers and medical members of the Board, who are equally disinterested and are entitled to have all the evidence on each subject laid before them? If the Executive Council should have any additional evidence which was not available to the Sanitary Board when they considered and dealt with the matter, I consider the Executive Council should remit the case back for reconsideration, with such additional evidence, before they finally reject the Board's recommendations."

It is reported that twenty-five cases of the black plague have occurred in the Chinese quarter at Harbin. Thanks to the precautionary steps taken by the Chinese officials no fresh case is reported, but Japanese Consular officials have removed the Japanese residents in the Chinese quarter into the Japanese Public Hall in the Russian section. The hasty step taken by the Consul has given rise to some criticism.

ABERDEEN STREET COLLAPSE.

DEATH INQUIRY.

7th inst.

An inquiry was held this afternoon by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy before the following jurors:—Messrs P. H. Holyoak, W. Thom and C. A. Lopes—into the circumstances attending the death of six Chinese on the 28th November last at No. 15 and 17, Aberdeen Street.

Mr. Bowley, who conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Crown, in his opening remarks to the jury said that they were there to-day to inquire into a sad accident which occurred at 1.30 p.m. on the 28th November last, which resulted in the death of six persons three married women, two children and one man. He was present that afternoon to assist the Magistrate and the jury to arrive at the cause of the calamity, and he would do his best to ascertain the facts connected with the case. The six persons who met their death on that occasion all occupied house No. 17, Aberdeen Street. The Medical Officer who examined the bodies would give evidence to the effect that they died of asphyxia, each of the victims having been buried in the ruins and died of suffocation. The jury would, therefore, have no difficulty in ascertaining the cause of death. The collapse occurred, suddenly, without warning. There was a large number of people living in No. 17. Most of them escaped but six met their death. The constable who was on duty in Aberdeen Street gave the alarm immediately and the Fire Brigade was soon on the scene. Sanitary Board coolies also appeared within a moment's notice. All put themselves to the work of rescue in the face of imminent danger. (Plans were at this point produced and Mr. Bowley gave a detailed description of them).

Continuing, Mr. Bowley said that the houses were very old, so old that the Building Authority could not trace when they were built, but they must have been erected some twenty or thirty years ago. They were houses of four storeys each with verandahs facing Aberdeen Street. Each house belonged to a different owner. In September last a Building Inspector examined the buildings and came to the conclusion that the parting wall between Nos. 15 and 13 was in a dangerous condition, and the owners were accordingly warned. They immediately took steps to engage Mr. L. A. Rose, an authorised architect, who prepared a plan of the proposed work, which was sent in to the Building Authority. The plan was afterwards returned and another was substituted. The second plan was submitted on the 16th of October and showed the pulling down of the parting wall and cross wall. This was sanctioned by the Building Authority. The owners then entered into a contract, through Mr. Rose, with a Chinese firm of contractors. As soon as the contract was signed work was commenced. The walls were pulled down, the floors were shored up, and trenches dug for the new foundation. Several feet of the party wall in No. 13 had already been built. However, on the 28th of November, this wall gave way and brought with it the floors of Nos. 15 and 17. Of course, the pulling of the party walls of old Chinese houses was very dangerous and their attention would be called as to whether the necessary precautions were taken.

Evidence was then called and the inquiry adjourned.

EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

2nd inst.

His Excellency Senhor Eduardo Marques, ex-Governor of Macao, and Lady Marques arrived from the Portuguese Colony by the morning boat to-day. They are at the present moment guests at the Hongkong Hotel. His Excellency and Lady Marques will be leaving for Lisbon by the French Mail steamer on Tuesday next. A representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* called on His Excellency this afternoon, when he found him in busy conference with the Commander of the gunboat *Patria* and with the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leitão. Under these circumstances, our representative hesitated to intrude upon His Excellency's time and attention.

We believe His Excellency will call on His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard at Government House before taking his departure from the Colony.

THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

DECISION RESERVED.

1st inst.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this afternoon, Tam Tsz-Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance. Mr. H. L. Dennys, Sr., prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended

Defendant stated he was the canvasser in Hongkong of the Wah On Life Insurance Company, of Shanghai. He received his appointment from the agents at Canton. He had no connection with the Head Office. He received application and receipt forms. The receipts were chopped at Canton. Defendant signed on the line which bore a mark by the witness. He had no chops of the company and used no books. The Company had no office in Hongkong and witness had no authority to accept risks. Witness received no salary. The only thing he received was the first premium. On the 25th day of the 8th moon last year he received a letter from the agency at Canton requesting him to advertise for the cheapest offer. He sent a servant to the *Sheung Po* with the advertisement, paid for the advertisement and later received the amount from Canton. The word "Kinglee" in the advertisement meant "broker." Witness gave the agency no authority to put his name in the advertisement. As far as he remembered only six or seven policies passed through him, all being in respect of children. He was in the Colony when he was four years old, being altogether over fifty years in the Colony. That was the first time he appeared in that Court as a defendant.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Dennys.

The Court having been addressed on behalf of both parties, his Worship reserved his decision till Monday afternoon.

CHINESE A. D. C.

1st inst.

The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Tsung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenories are to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SHAUKIWAN.

FRENCH SAILOR CHARGED WITH THE OFFENCE.

7th inst.

Paul Poitier, a deck seaman of the French gunboat *Vigilante*, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning with the alleged murder of a rickshaw coolie, outside the Taikoo Docks early on Monday morning. It appears that early on the morning in question, the defendant and four others took rickshaws to the Docks, where the gunboat was lying, and on arriving at their destination, a dispute arose about the fares, and a hot chase ensued. This went on for a while. Suddenly, the defendant drew a pocket-knife and is said to have stabbed the unfortunate coolie in the abdomen. The Police were summoned and the coolie was removed to hospital, where the victim succumbed to his injuries shortly after six o'clock last night.

Inspector Collett conducted the case for the prosecution. The defendant was formally remanded till to-morrow afternoon.

THE DEMOCRATIC EPIDEMIC.

AND OTHER TOPICS.

This hiccupy title is positively all that a poor Mathematician can find in an attempt to trace and describe the strange figures that are chasing each other through the minds of modern men from London to Lisbon, from Petersburg to Peking, from Barcelona to Berlin. Paris has had her share of trouble and now some horrible place called Pont-y-Pwydd, or something like it, some other name all tangly with the Celtic fringe, has made itself conspicuous by causing Englishmen to use force in suppressing silly, effervescent disorder. An ordinary plain man naturally rubs his eyes and cries "Gracious, what's all this?" when he hears that with an unanimity almost amounting to alliteration all the Latin races from Macao to Madrid have got themselves tied up in Political Puzzles and all the races of the North are wondering whether Salvation lies in Socialism or Power in Protection. In one country Jesuits seem to be the dreaded danger and the "wicked enemy." In another, the word "Anarchist" sets a whole street on the run. In another the word "Charette," or "Bourbon" uttered in a certain way will render a man liable to arrest; in B——but we dare not mention the City's name—*lesa majeste* weighs heavily on the spirits not only of Editors but of the man in the street; in L—, (again we leave the name to the reader's intelligence—gentlemen, however illustrious in ancestry, and highly placed in even a British Ministry, whose initials happen to be W. C. are liable to sudden attacks by Suffragettes armed with dog-whips. The sex that once was gentler and still contains, I think, a few sweet members, is surprising mankind by using just the right kind of whips for—I again presume to think—the right kind of man. All these symptoms of a disease not unknown to the sane and philosophical student of History, have been exhibited at various periods with more or less virulence, but always with the same inevitable end. I am not going to take the trouble to do more than indicate the truth that death is the end of them when treated by bad physicians, while with really good nursing and proper treatment, that which certainly began as a disease may end in renewed life and strength, just as typhoid, when a man has recovered from it, is said in many cases entirely to clear the system of all other poisons and, as it were, give it a new lease of health. The wave of religious unbelief that swept across Europe in the latter half of the eighteenth century seems a singular ending to the amazing deluge of religious fury which swamped all human endeavour during the whole of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth. Contrast the awful earnestness of the Dutch and French Protestants of the time of Queen Anne with their sceptical cynicism of to-day; the disputes of the Jansenists and Jesuits of 1710 with the mild, and on the whole, rather uninteresting control verzy between the same, or similar parties in the Catholic Church of our time. The stormy rage of the Plebs, the passionate cry for Liberty which wrung the Europe of our father's boyhood acted, to pursue our medical analogy, in very much the same way as a purging medicine or a cleansing disease. Austria, Germany, Italy, France and Spain badly needed waking up. England was given over to what one of our most brilliant writers has called "a diogy generation in chimney-pot hats." For those days democracy acted as an excellent irritant. It did them a lot of good. One of the most curious phenomena observable in History is the recent extraordinary development of weird superstitions among highly civilized races, especially that conglomeration erroneously and variously described as the Anglo-Saxon, or American, or British race and which, I might vaguely indicate, as more or less English-speaking. The quaint notions of spiritualism entertained by all manner of dreamers, investigators, inquirers or dupes, practised by mediums, exploited by clever financiers, advertised by journalists and boomed by M. W. T. Stead, is a good example of what I call a "Democratic Disease." Another one is the curious cult among the vast English servant-girl class and similar-minded persons of the works of Marie Corelli. It is positively astonishing. That there are contagious diseases of the mind as well as of the body and that these diseases attack nations wholesale is well seen by the instances afforded by the students of Russian Universities and Colleges and those of what is now beginning to call itself "Young China." In both countries youngsters that really need a birching have ventured, not only to interfere in other people's business, not only to disobey their superiors and attempt to make rules for themselves instead of obeying those that had been laid down for them already not only to presume to raise their baby-voices in childish clamour about political matters, but to use the weapons of their seniors and with an impiety abhorrent alike to Confucius and to the Gospel, to direct lethal weapons against the elder generation which was placed by Nature and by Law in authority over them. Fortunately, in China this happy movement has been checked; its cruel results in Russia may be traced by the number of comparatively young brothers who wear mourning. The tragedy of Lisbon is not as dreadful to my mind as the fact that blood has been shed in Wales during the recent strikes; the destruction of the property of the religious houses and the desecration of edifices devoted to the worship of God is less painful to my mind than the destruction of the property of decent and respectable Englishmen in an English or Welsh country. This is not simply because I happen to be English; it is only partly so; it is really and intimately because the actions of the Latin race, when they are excited, exhibit a certain irresponsibility familiar to wild animal tamers, but one is accustomed to expect from the English, a poised sobriety of conduct in wide variance with the burst of undisciplined ferocity which has destroyed any sympathy one might have had with the miners and labourers of West Britain.

THE TRIANGLE.

THE MACAO UNREST.

ITALIAN SISTERS URGED TO REMAIN.

7th inst.

We are glad to be able to report that affairs at Macao, after the *debacle* of the 29th November, are gradually settling down to the even tenor of their way. The opposing elements are now entirely at one and the presence of the Italian Sisters of Charity in the neighbouring colony is a beneficent influence with which the settlement, for its own sake, cannot easily dispense. We have good authority for stating that the Superiores of the Canossian Sisters at Macao have been approached and appealed to to remain and continue their indispensable work towards the ninety-one aged invalids and foundlings who would otherwise be thrown on their own resources to get on as best they can under lay control of an institution for whose care the good ladies have devoted the best part of their lives. Ever kind and willing to yield to the voice in behalf of the poor, the Sisters have agreed conditionally to pursue their work at Macao. The condition was that the community's internal organisation will remain, as in the past, untrammelled and unfettered by extraneous interference; and that, as before also, it was to be subject to the ecclesiastical authorities of the Colony. We are pleased that these conditions have been accepted and the unreasonable restraint which it was sought to be imposed upon the Sisters, within the Convent walls, has been removed. Though late in the day, we must give credit to the better counsels prevailing at Macao which have successfully counted rather than driven the Sisters out of Macao.

The number of Sisters and children who have already left Macao for Hongkong is as follows:—

Foundlings	32
Chinese Orphans	40
Portuguese Orphans	20
Sisters	25
Total	117

There are still a few more Sisters to come.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph")

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

H. E. Chang Yi has memorialized the Throne stating that it would not be wise for the gentry of Chihli Province to redeem the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s coal mines, for they have not sufficient capital to develop them. The proper course to adopt would be to have the mines worked with the aid of joint Chinese and foreign capital. The Prince Regent has ordered the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to discuss this matter with the Viceroy of Chihli.

CHINA'S BUDGET.

It is reported that a sum of four million taels has been deducted from the appropriations for the Navy, eight million taels from the appropriations for the Ministry of Posts and Communications and one million Taels from the appropriation for the Ministry of Education by the Committee of Finance, who discussed the Budget for the coming year. A sum of more than seven hundred thousand taels has also been deducted from the appropriations for the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce but no reduction has been made in respect of the appropriations for the Banner Corps in Peking or those for the Imperial Household.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In drawing up the Constitutional Laws, Prince Pu-lun and Duke Tsai-tao have decided to engage the Chinese Ministers abroad to act as Special Members, so that they may at all times convey information of the rules and the actual condition of affairs prevailing with regard to the various Constitutional Governments.

NEW NOTES.

The Ministry of Finance has issued Currency Notes of four separate denominations, namely, $1, $5, $10 and $100. The new notes are to be circulated at the commencement of the next financial year.

PRIVY PURSE.

It is reported that the Prince Regent has received instructions from the Empress-Dowager Yu-lung that one-third of the Privy Purse will be devoted to the purpose of meeting important State expenses. Two hundred million taels will be contributed towards the Naval Fund and one hundred and fifty million taels will go to the various provinces.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

During a recent audience Prince Tsai-hsun and Admiral Sah asked the Prince Regent to grant them permission to order a number of men-of-war and prepare designs for the uniforms of the officers and men of the Chinese Navy. His Highness also requested the Regent to appropriate funds for purposes of naval education. He has at the same time placed a memorial before the Regent in which he states that the principal attention to be paid in connection with the reorganization of the Chinese Navy is to establish a large number of naval schools throughout the country. This memorial has been forwarded to the Grand Council and the Naval Commissioners for discussion.

ARMY DIVISIONS.

The Ministry of War has decided that the Army should be divided into five principal divisions. Chihli, Shansi and the Three Eastern Provinces will be the Northern division; Kansuh, New Dominion Shensi and Szechwan provinces will form the Western division; Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces will comprise the Eastern division; Honan, Hupeh and Hunan provinces will hold the middle division and Yunnan, Kweichow, Fokien and Kwangtung provinces will be known as the Southern division. The Navy will consist of three divisions. The Peiyang Squadron will form the Northern division; the Yangtse Squadron the middle division and the Canton Squadron the Southern division. The Ministry concerned has been instructed by Imperial order to take note of the above resolutions.

A CONSERVATIVE OFFICIAL.

The members of the Senate and the National Assembly are indignant over the question of the Viceroy of the Two Kiangs, H.E. Chang Jen-tsun, impeding the progress of preparations for Constitutional reform.

MACAO.

It is reported that the Prince Regent has asked H.E. Na-tung whether there is any possibility of the settlement of Macao being recovered by China. The reply is that it is feared that a certain Power will make reprisals in the event of such an attempt being made by China and that in any case the latter country has not yet attained that standard of power which would justify such an act.

THE editors of the *Novye Vremya*, *Russkoe* and *Znamya* (? *Russkoe Tsekhesfe*) are charged with high treason, in reproducing particulars of coastal fortifications derived from German sources.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEFENCE.

We have received the following letter from the Imperial Maritime League for publication:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—We venture to express an earnest hope that you may be good enough to find room, and, if possible, a prominent place, in your valuable columns for the insertion of the accompanying public letter to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

We ask this because the naval supremacy of the British Empire, upon which the position of each of the great Dominions depends, must pass within five years' time, with the passing of our pre-Dreadnought armoured ships, unless a great shipbuilding effort be speedily begun and resolutely maintained.

To raise the vast sum required by additional taxation is not at this moment within the scope of politics in Great Britain. Therefore the only alternative is a great Loan. The only substantive proposal for such a Loan which has been and now is before the people of the Home Islands is that which has been put before them by the Imperial Maritime League, with the astonishing weight of support recorded in the letter enclosed.

Since the fate of the Empire as a whole will be determined by the response to this proposal we think that we may well appeal to the press of that Empire to let its voice be heard in sympathy with the League's effort and in desire that this effort may attain success.

The destiny of the British peoples throughout all seas is even now in the Balance.

In the Loan is the possibility of present safety. In the Federal Union of the self-governing states inheres the hope of future victory in the international competition of the world.—

We are, etc.,

HAROLD F. WYATT,
L. GRAHAM, H. HORTON SMITH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

2, Westminster Palace Gardens,
Westminster,
London, S.W.

November 4th, 1910.

[*Enclosure*]

HUNDRED MILLION LOAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

SIR,—We respectfully submit to you a further list of Officers of Flag and General Rank, and of others, who concur in affirming their belief in the necessity for the loan of £100,000,000 for National Defence. The total number of Officers of such rank who have now, at the instance of the Imperial Maritime League, given their public support to this proposal, is no less than 463. A large number of other representative men have, in addition, as you are already aware, endorsed it with their public approval.

The League has observed with deep satisfaction that the effect of its success in assembling so vast a weight of expert opinion in favour of the suggestion has already been to bring the question of the loan into the forefront of practical politics. In this connection we would venture to recall again the fact that, as regards the Navy, the possibility of a loan has been mentioned with approval by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while we may now add the further fact that it has since also received the yet more unqualified adhesion of the Home Secretary in his published letter of the 20th of this month.

We would further presume to draw renewed attention to the circumstance that the support of the loan by the Opposition, should the Government propose it, is already assured.

The Leader of the Opposition, as we have previously stated, gave us authority to state his opinion that any "proposal adopted by the Government for strengthening the Navy would have the hearty support of the Unionist Party." He has since, in his speech delivered at Glasgow on the 19th inst., given full and public adhesion to the principle of a Naval Loan, saying in effect that financial pedantry must not be allowed to stand in the way of National security.

Mr. Bonar Law, also, speaking at Glasgow on the 26th inst., has expressed his agreement with the policy of a loan in an utterance even more pronounced.

We would add that this movement, as inaugurated by the Imperial Maritime League, is not merely one of an entirely non-party character; it represents the only great and definite effort yet made to withdraw the question of financial provision for National Defence from the arena of party politics. It is an effort to unite both the great political parties in one for the preservation of the common Imperial inheritance of both.

In view of the great and growing urgency of the Naval situation, as exemplified by the final removal, within the last fortnight of six battleships of the *Royal Sovereign* class from the effective list of the Royal Navy, and in view also of the rapid obsolescence of other old battleships, which is accelerated by every improvement made in the *Dreadnought* type, the Imperial Maritime League makes the most earnest entreaty to His Majesty's Government to take immediate measures to avert the passing of our supremacy at sea.

While however, the proposal of the League bears foremost reference to the Navy, the distinguished signatories of the League's Appeal have likewise in mind the needs of the Army and the necessity for aerial preparation. It is in respect of these, also, that the League has initiated this National endeavour; and it prays His Majesty's Government, by adopting the suggested loan, to provide the funds requisite to restore National confidence in the whole realm of National Defence.

We are, etc.,

HAROLD FRAZER WYATT,
L. GRAHAM H. HORTON-SMITH,
Joint Founders and Honorary Secretaries,
Imperial Maritime League.

To the Right Honourable
The Prime Minister,
10, Downing Street, SW.

[Here follow the further list of Signatories above referred to].

THE BISHOP OF MACAO.

DEPARTURE FOR CANTON.

7th inst.

Yesterday afternoon, the members of the Catholic Union in Hongkong held a reception at their club house in Glenealy in honour of the Right Rev. Bishop José Azevedo Castro, Bishop of Macao. The gathering of members present was a large one, besides whom there were a number of the Italian clergy present. The vice-chairman of the Union, in a felicitous speech, extended a cordial welcome to the Bishop of Macao, who in reply, speaking with evident emotion thanked the assemblage for their kind demonstration and good wishes. He was very sensible of the good will which was evidenced on all hands towards him in Hongkong.

His Lordship Bishop Azevedo, attended by his Private Secretary, left by the morning boat for Canton to-day in continuation of his pastoral visit, in conclusion of which he will return to Macao.

THE HONGKONG POSTMAN.

IN A NEW GARB.

Within the past week or so, most residents will have noticed on the streets of Hongkong a figure, whose dress strikes one at the first glance as strangely familiar and yet as something new to the Colony. It is reminiscent of—what? Ah! St. Martin's le Grand and the pungent odour of sealing-wax. For the figure in question is that of the Hongkong postman in his smart new uniform. It so happens that the queue-cutting society numbers in its membership roll a proportion of the G.P.O. employees, and about a dozen out of the 100 postmen in the Service have already parted with their hirsute appendages.

This new departure must have struck our worthy Postmaster-General as providing a suitable occasion for introducing an improvement in the uniform of the postmen, for all those who no longer wear the queue have been provided with a uniform more after

THE HOME STYLE

than was the old dress. The white gaiters and blue-riband garters are done away with; the tunic has plain, bright white-metal buttons with the wearer's number on the collar; and the whole costume is completed by a peaked cap, somewhat after the shape of the cap worn by the Regiment, with the Crown and the letters "G. P. O." in silver on the front.

The dress looks very smart and is a decided improvement on the old one, which was not sufficiently differentiated from that of the Chinese Police. Mr. Messer is to be congratulated on his sartorial taste. Of course, the issuing of the new uniform is not in any way in the nature of an inducement to G.P.O. employees to discard their queues, but the new dress is proving so popular that it may lead other postmen to follow the example already set.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st December, 1910.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Tytam	1' 7½" above overflow	Level
Tytam Byewash	2' 11½" below overflow	25' 9" below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	1' 8½" above overflow	2' 10½" below overflow
Pokfulum	2' 23" below overflow	9' 11½" below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	0' 3" above overflow	39' 6" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Tytam	398,970,000	384,800,000
Tytam Byewash	9,000	406,000
Tytam Intermediate	205,732,000	180,021,000
Pokfulum	61,060,000	44,330,000
Wong-nai-chung	30,701,000	810,000
Total	696,473,000	610,527,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of November.

	1909.	1910.
Consumption	145,514,000 gallons	173,793,000 gallons
Estimated population	209,460	211,160
Consumption per head per day	23.1 gallons	19.5 gallons

Constant supply in all districts during November 1909.

Constant supply up till 14th November and Intermittent supply by Rider Mains in Rider Main districts to the end of the month 1910.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS

LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	11' 1" below overflow	5' 9" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	246,790,000	191,775,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of November:—

	1909.	1910.
Consumption	24,170,000 gallons	23,570,000 gallons
Estimated population	90,100	94,900
Consumption per head per day	8.9	8.3 gallons.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

NEW BOOKS.

UNWIN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY.

A new volume in Unwin's Colonial Library is "The Opium Smugglers" by Mr. Harold Bindloss, author of "Winston of the Prairie," "Alton of Somason," etc.

This out-door story, by the author of many popular novels, tells how a boy, forced to earn his own living, goes to the Pacific coast and works on a ranch. He and the rancher's son have an interesting life. They learn all the ins and outs of ranching, spend their days riding, digging trenches, grubbing up stumps, or hauling logs, and in the cool of the evening go swimming or canoeing, and dream of the time when they will have a ranch of their own. Many exciting adventures are furnished by the hunting down of a gang of Chinese and opium smugglers, who finally become so dangerous that actual warfare breaks out, which ends in a siege and pitched battle. The outcome of this makes a thrilling and satisfactory ending to the book.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a new book by Mr. G. S. Street, who is, in the opinion of many good judges, one of the very best of living English essayists. The title is "People and Questions," and the book deals with many aspects of present-day life in a singularly urbane and captivating way. Mr. Street is not a writer who over-supplies the public, and a new book by him is always looked forward to with interest.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup was played for at the Happy Valley from 3rd to 5th instant with the following results:—

	Gross	H'cap	Net
† S. P. Dashwood	91	14	77
C. A. Tomes	95	12	83
Comdr. Brooke	85	scr.	85
H. Pinckney	95	10	85

30 entries.

POOL.

* A. W. Walkinshaw	78	scr.	78
C. A. Tomes	95	12	83
Comdr. Brooke	85	scr.	85
H. Pinckney	95	10	85
T. S. Forrest	87	scr.	87

33 entries.

† Winner of Cup.
* Winner of Pool.

Gambling in Canton.

BRIGAND CHIEF'S EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSALS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

The following letter, from Luk Lan Ching, the brigand chief, to the editors of the Canton Press Society has been published in the vernacular papers of Canton:—

I have the honour to inform you that through the newspapers I recently learned of the opposition to the suppression of gambling in Canton, on the part of some of the members of the Provincial Assembly, with the result that the people were much agitated. Now, the people in general are of one mind and they are taking this opportunity to earnestly pray the Prince Regent to totally suppress all kinds of gambling in Canton. This total suppression of gambling is within the code of constitutional reform. When we heard this we were glad and annoyed at the same time We are glad that, if gambling is totally suppressed, there are other means of replacing the revenue, namely by levying taxes on spirit and salt. It is proposed that half of this revenue obtained from these two sources should be appropriated towards governmental reform, and also towards the establishment of manufactories for the unemployed to learn arts. If the proposal is carried out the people will be busily engaged. As regards ourselves, who are only brigands, we will repent and surrender and will have places of shelter. The development of industry means enrichment of the people, and enriching the people means the strengthening of the people's resources. The interior will be at peace and foreign intrusion will be avoided. This is the best thing to do and nothing can give us more pleasure to hear. The reason why we are angry is this. It is now two years since the proposal for the suppression of gambling occupied the minds of the people, but no decision has been arrived at. The high authorities say that they are unable to find sufficient means to replace the revenue obtained from gambling. They allowed the matter to hang fire for their benefit. Nothing in this world can compare with this unreasonableness. I think that the revenue derived from gambling is an improper one so far as the Government is concerned. No constitutional country will allow this, with the exception of Canton. I find that the evils of killing the people and making the places poor have been brought on them for tens of years past. We, being poor, are obliged to try our luck by gambling and when we lost our money, we have been driven to robbery. When we are caught, we are executed. The executioners are bad officials and gambling swindlers. The Government are of wicked minds and disregard moral principles. If they do not trace the original source of brigandage, it is impossible to suppress it. The increase of gambling means the increase of brigandage. More execution means the strengthening of the ranks of plunderers. Therefore, it is clearly seen that Canton is gloomy and may be compared to a day without a ray of sunlight. Unexpectedly, the period of gambling is coming to an end. Its suppression is promoted by the people and should have been concurred in by the officials. If they insist on finding other means to replace the revenue, they are really compelling the people to agitate openly. The officials by levying taxes on gambling are showing no difference from plundering. They are thieves privately while we are thieves openly. They and we are the same in the campaign of holding people for ransom. The law-abiding people strongly recommend the suppression of gambling. It is our duty to promote the suppression of brigandage so as to help the people to lead a happy life. If the replacement of revenue as the result of gambling suppression is necessary the suppression of brigandage must be replaced by some money also. The authorities, in effecting the suppression of gambling will require $6,000,000 to replace what is obtained from gaming farms. I, as a brigand chief, in suppressing brigandage, also require $3,000,000, to provide for my confederates. I am only asking 50% less than the officials. This is not at all unreasonable. All sensible men will excuse this. If the officials wave this claim, I will follow suit. As soon as the Imperial Edict is issued for the total suppression of gambling, we, robbers, one and all, will surrender ourselves. Besides we will offer 100,000 taels for the manufactories employing the unemployed to learn the arts. When we have surrendered, we will either enter the army or go into the factories to work. We will get the gentry of our respective clans to guarantee us to become good citizens. By this time the evil which has been playing havoc in Canton for several hundreds of years will be swept away. The people of Canton will show signs of renewed energy which means the rejuvenation of the whole nation. Is it not a good thing to do? If the officials are firm in their original view of the matter, we sympathise with them. If not, we are afraid that calamities will happen. I hope the Government will give this matter their serious consideration. Besides informing the Canton officials, the gentry, the charitable institutions and other societies, I think it fit to give you a full account of my suggestions as I know that you, as representatives of public feelings and leaders of public opinion. I hope you will publish my letter so that the Government may think of the whole situation and may put an end to gambling without finding other means to replace the revenue. With my compliments.

(Signed), LUK LAN CHING,

(Ten years ago only a poor scholar, now a brigand chief).

NEW LIFE-SAVING DEVICE.

At the Anthony Pollock exposition of competing devices for life-saving held during the past summer at the Conservatory of Arts and Trades in Paris the first prize was awarded to the Perrin life-brace. It has air-tight pockets of the strongest rubber-layered dirigible-balloon tissue, and is worn with suspenders. With a single touch, cartridges of liquified carbonic gas automatically swell the life brace into taut balloons, which fit in exact position to keep the upper part of the body out of water for thirty-six hours.

WHEN THE JAPANESE ADVERTISE.

T.P.'s Weekly is responsible for the following:—The Japanese have an original way of advertising, and they apply to the art all the poetry that their Oriental imagination is capable of. They have recourse to the most varied and improvised methods, and their combinations are sometimes as picturesque as they are original. A Japanese merchant informs his customers that his goods are sent off with the rapidity of a shot. A stationer calls his knowledge of natural history to his aid thus, "Our wonderful paper is as durable as the hide of an elephant." A Tokio grocer borrows from psychology, and, in mordant language, announces that "Our vinegar of extra quality is sharper than the bitterness of the most diabolical of mothers-in-law."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

OFFICIAL DINNER TO-NIGHT.

8th inst.

There will be an official dinner at Government House to-night, at which the following will be present:—Mr. Chao hing Hua, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Lau Chu-ak, Mr. Lo Sui-po, Mr. Chan Shut-ngam, Mr. Ho Ngok-lam, Mr. Hui Chi-lam, Mr. Chan Siu-ki, Mr. Wei Wah-lin, Mr. Wong Kam-fuk, Mr. Sia Tak-fan, Dr. Kelly, Mr. Hallifax, Rev. W. H. Lewitt, Mr. S. B. O. Ross, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. Ralphs, Mr. Irving, Mr. Hazeland, Mr. Brewin and Sir Henry May.

Mr. R. E. Stabbs arrives in the Colony per s.s. *Assaye* to-morrow morning and will be a guest at Government House.

DR. KARL JUSTI.

RECIPIENT OF PORTUGUESE DECORATION.

In October last we recorded the pleasing news that Dr. Karl Justi, of the firm of medical practitioners in Hongkong, of Drs. Justi, Muller and Hock, had been created a knight of the Portuguese Order of Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Villa Viçosa. We now learn that the Letters Patent bearing the signature of Ex-King Manuel II of Portugal and the Seal of the Crown, and dated 13th September, 1910, have since arrived and have been presented, together with the Insignia of the Order, to Dr. Justi. There was no formal presentation. The insignia, which is worn on the breast, assumes the form of a beautiful star in gold, surmounted by a crown. In the centre of the star is a dark blue circle—the old monarchical colours of Lisbon—bearing the enamelled legend "Fadrocita do Reino." Blocked in gold on the outside cover of the morocco leather case is the following inscription:—

[Portuguese Royal Arms]
D. M. II.
Ao tres illustre doctor
Karl Justi
Souvenir do D. Cinatti, 1910.

Mr. D. Cinatti is the Consul-General for Portugal at Havre and will be remembered in Hongkong as the former Portuguese Consul-General at Canton, and more recently the Assistant Commissioner in the matter of the Macao Delimitation, 1909. It was during his stay in the Colony last year that Mr. Cinatti became acquainted with the fact of the good services rendered by Dr. Justi to his compatriots here, and the knighthood conferred by King Manuel upon the Hongkong medico may be attributed to the direct representations addressed by Mr. Cinatti to His Most Faithful Majesty.

THE MACAO CONVENT.

ST. AUTONIO ENTIRELY CLOSED.

8th inst.

It will be matter of very general regret when it is learnt that the Santo Antonio Convent at Macao, under the charge of the Italian Sisters of Charity, is now entirely closed and the keys of that beneficent institution handed over to the authorities. Ever since 1875 the institution has ministered to the poor of that unfortunate Colony, which is to-day all the poorer by the closure of the charitable doors of the establishment. By the afternoon steamer yesterday there arrived from Macao six more Sisters who brought over seven packages of their personal belongings. Two Portuguese orphans also accompanied the Sisters. The exodus is not yet quite complete, since a few more Sisters are expected from Macao by the end of the week. The school for poor children formerly attached to the Convent is now quite closed and the Sisters have had to remove to the Foundling House there to take charge of the cripples and the maimed and the ninety odd women invalids who cannot be moved from the house on account of their infirmities. The inmates of the Home are for the most part Chinese, and in consequence the natives in Macao feel a deep sense of gratitude to the Superioress in not abandoning the aged sick.

Messrs. Sang Kee & Co. are generously storing the belongings of the Macao Convent here in Hongkong free of charge to the Sisters and until such time as when they are able to ascertain definitely their future movements.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

ARRIVAL OF NEW ARTISTE.

Miss Vera Ferrice, the comedienne from Shanghai whose services have been secured by Mr. R. H. Stephenson, makes her initial appearance at the above place of entertainment to-night and if the laudatory terms in which her versatility in the vaudeville line are referred to were any criterion of her abilities, she should find no difficulty in establishing herself in the good graces of Hongkong audiences. Miss Carrington's songs are well received and the pictures are extremely good and new to the Colony. Mr Stephenson's clever character songs are also entertaining in no little degree.

THE THAYER CASE.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

3rd inst.

At the Magistracy this moning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, was charged with having obtained a sum of $276.82 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner—I am defending and I understand that the Police are withdrawing the charges.

Sergt. Wills—The complainants are withdrawing their charges, and the C. S. P. has no objection.

His Worship (To defendant)—You are discharged.

Defendant—Thank you.

THE SHIRASE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

DATE OF DEPARTURE DETERMINED.

The *Kainan Maru*, as the old *Dai-ni Hoko Maru* has been renamed by Admiral Togo, since she was purchased by Lieut. Shirase and party for the use of the Antarctic exploration, has been repaired and fixed up at the Ishikawajima dockyard, Tokio. All the important work having now been completed, a trial run took place on 22nd ult. Lieut. Shirase, director of the Supporting Association and several Tokio journalists were on board. The trial was quite satisfactory. The auxiliary engine gave an average speed of six knots; and she did very well under sail alone. The vessel was taken as far as Hemeda. The vessel will be again docked for a final overhaul, and then she will be thrown open to the public. The Expedition was to set sail on the 28th ultimo.

FRENCH CONVENT BAZAAR.

OPENED THIS AFTERNOON.

8th inst.

That deserving institution, the Asile de la Sainte Enfance, held its annual Bazaar in the City Hall this afternoon under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and Lady Lugard. The Bazaar was opened at two o'clock without any formal ceremony and sales were soon in full swing. As on previous occasions, the reverend Mother Superior and the Sisters of the Convent were given whole-hearted assistance by the ladies of the Colony, who vied with each other in making pretty the stalls under their charge and also in converting the sale-goods into hard cash within the least possible time. The young ladies who assisted at the various stalls were indefatigable in pressing their wares upon the visitors, of whom there was a very large number in the course of the afternoon, and let no opportunity slip of effecting a profitable sale.

The needle and fancy work displayed on the stalls was entirely made by the poor Chinese orphans, of whom the Convent has 350 under its care. It included all kinds of linen embroidery for ladies and children, lace-work and fancy-work. The contents of the various stalls were generally admired. Lady Lugard was among the visitors.

STALL-HOLDERS.

The stall-holders were as follows:—

1. Refreshment Stall—Lady Mac, assisted by the Misses May, Mrs. Eyres and Miss Eyres, Mrs. Keswick, Mrs. Ross, Miss Wilkinson and Miss Cunningham.

2 and 3. Toy Stall—Mrs. Lammert and Mrs. Seth, assisted by Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Grimble, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Seth, Miss Rodger and Miss Harker.

4 American Stall—Mrs. Walker, assisted by Mrs Sutherland, Mrs. Davis, Miss Potts and Miss Hutton Potts

5. French Stall—Madame Sire, assisted by Mrs. von Wiser, Madame Thomas and Mrs. Harker.

6. German Stall—Mrs. Justi, assisted by Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Hock and Mrs. Becker.

7. Mrs. Stabb, assisted by Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Sanders.

8. Mrs. Looker, assisted by Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Ross and Miss Smyth.

9. Mrs. Jordan, assisted by Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Alabaster, Miss Harris and Miss Hooper.

10. Mrs. Chamier, assisted by Mrs. Dodgson and Mrs. Hitchcock.

11. Mrs. Bird, assisted by Mrs. Van Reus, Mrs. Stedman and Mrs. Hastings.

The Misses Gordon also assisted at the stalls.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

THREE MEN HEAVILY FINED.

8th inst.

Three men appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning, for having 480 taels of prepared opium in their possession without the usual certificate. The arrest was made by Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth, who boarded the junk on which the drug was stored at West Point.

His Worship ordered each defendant to pay a fine of $100 or, in default, three months' hard labour.

This is the third big seizure which has been effected during the present month.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The National Assembly has passed unanimously a resolution in favour of the immediate application of the most stringent measures for the suppression of opium smoking and poppy cultivation, and to this resolution has added a clause deprecating the renewal of the Agreement concerning the reduction of the import from India made with the British Government. It is not quite clear what is the object of declining to renew the Agreement with the British Government.

There is no reason to believe that in any case the Government will withdraw from its policy of gradual reduction of the traffic and if by declining to renew the Agreement, the provisions of which expire at the close of the current year, the National Assembly desires simply to leave the matter to the

GOOD FAITH AND CONSCIENCE

of the British Government we have no doubt that the policy already adopted by that Government will be continued. It is difficult to understand what object is sought in the proposed non-renewal of the Agreement. Its renewal would at any rate bind both sides. In the meantime everybody will rejoice that the National Assembly has set the seal of its approval on the anti-opium campaign, and has thereby shewn its good sense.

It is to be regretted that equal good sense is not exhibited elsewhere. A body, consisting as far as it is possible to ascertain of a single person, but calling itself the International Reform Bureau, which if we remember rightly was responsible for the distribution of

ANTI BRITISH LITERATURE

in Shanghai during the sitting of the Opium Commission, has been canvassing the schools of Tientsin in order to obtain schoolboy signatures to a petition to the British people in favour of the immediate abolition of the Indian Opium Traffic.

The signatures to this petition, which by the way is written in the first person singular and in a strange variety of the English language, have all been obtained in Tientsin and yet it purports to represent the "students of China." Even if it were what it purports to be we cannot imagine that it would have the slightest influence on anybody. Obviously schoolboys are quite unfit to form opinions of any value on such a

DIFFICULT QUESTION,

and whilst there is not the slightest objection to bringing them up with a horror of opium and a reasoned belief in its baneful results there are many objections to making the schools of the country believe that their opinion on any topic is worth the paper on which it is written.

It is fallacies of this sort that give rise to the unwarranted interference of schoolboys and infants in political affairs quite beyond their power to comprehend with unfortunate effects. —*National Review*.

LOSS OF S.S. "KUMAMOTO MARU."

The Department of Communications is in receipt of the following telegraphic message from Niigata Mercantile Bureau, despatched at 4.30 p.m. on the 1st ult.:—The steamer Kumamoto Maru foundered on the 18th off Aikawa, Sado province. Three bodies have been found and it is feared that all the members of the ill-fated ship have perished. The steamer was owned by Mr. Hashimoto Kizo, of Sawebo, and the gross tonnage is 1,693 tons. She carried a crew of thirty-one, including the captain.

THE SHAUKIWAN AFFAIR.

EVIDENCE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

8th inst.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon, the case was resumed in which Paul Pettier, a deck seaman of the French gunboat *Vigilante*, is charged with the alleged murder of a rickshaw coolie outside the Taikoo Docks early on Monday morning. M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul, sat on the bench.

Dr. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the Govt. Civil Hospital, stated that at 5 a.m. on December 5th, deceased was admitted to the hospital. He was suffering from wounds in the abdomen, from which a few inches of intestines protruded. There were four abrasions in the intestines. The deceased was immediately operated on and the wounds stitched up. Deceased became weaker and died as the result of the wounds. A *post mortem* examination was made on the following day, when all the organs were found to be in a healthy condition.

The French Consul—Was death due to the wounds received or as a result of the operation?

Witness—Death was the result of the wounds and not the result of the operation.

André, Hure, Sub-Lieutenant of the *Vigilante*, said he got the knife from the defendant on Tuesday morning. They put the defendant in a cell on board the ship at about 10.30 in the morning. The *Vigilante* was in the Quarry Bay dock. Defendant gave witness the contents of his pocket. He (witness) asked him if that was the knife with which he stabbed the deceased and defendant replied he did not know.

Charles Candarat, a mechanic on board the *Vigilante*, said he engaged a rickshaw with four others from Ship Street to the docks. They arrived at the docks about a quarter-past one. He was not sober but he was not quite drunk. He was in his senses. He could not say what was the order of the rickshas when they arrived at their destination. The defendant was behind and had some discussion with the coolie. He did not hear what the discussion was about. The discussion was quiet. When he arrived at the gate he looked round to see the defendant but could not see him, and later saw him coming towards him on foot. He did not see defendant's rickshaw or coolie again. When he joined them on foot the defendant said he thought he pricked the coolie. The defendant was drunk at the time. He did not walk straight and witness was obliged to hold him. There was no chasing nor were there any stones thrown at the gate.

His Worship—Did you pay your fare?—Yes.

How much?—Forty cents.

Continuing, witness said he never carried a knife and his comrades did not carry a knife that evening. The knife produced was the only one carried. He did not see the knife on that evening. They used to have service knives before but none now.

P. C. Wilson stated that he was present at the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday last. At 2.50 p.m. he interpreted the dying statement of the deceased in the presence of a French Officer. On the 7th inst. he explained the charge of murder to defendant. This was in the presence of Inspector Collett.

Alim Khan was next called. He said he was a clerk in the Supreme Court and produced the drying depositions of the deceased, which were in the custody of the Registrar.

J. Gueval, a seaman, said that he and a number of comrades took rickshas from Ship Street to Taikoo Docks. The rickshas stopped before arriving at the Dock, and the coolies refused to go any further. He did not see anything. He did not see a constable. They had to wait ten minutes before they arrived at the gate. He paid for his ricksha and did not know if defendant paid for his or not. He did not pay attention to whether defendant's ricksha was alongside his when he paid off his coolie.

Yves Le Meur, another sailor, stated he was drunk at the time and had no knife in his possession.

Marie Ange Mareau gave corroborative evidence. Witness stated he was sober at the time.

Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

JUMPS INTO THE HARBOUR AND THEN SHOUTS FOR ASSISTANCE.

8th inst.

An incident which was almost attended by tragic consequences took place last night. It appears that a Chinese woman, aged 24, for some reason or other attempted to commit suicide after dusk had fallen by jumping into the harbour from Blake Pier. On finding herself in the water, the woman appears to have changed her mind for a sudden, as she raised lusty shouts for help, which she sustained with remarkable vigour until P.C. Kellie, who was on duty at the time, came to her rescue and pulled her out of what would otherwise have proved a watery grave. The unfortunate woman is at present confined to hospital, where she is suffering from high fever.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

We have received the following communication, issued by order of the Inspector-General of Customs, from Mr. W. Ferd Tyler, Coast Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai:—Notice is hereby given that a submarine bell has been placed in 15 fathoms of water at low water of spring tides, with North Saddle Lighthouse bearing S. 6° E. (magnetic), distant 8 cables.

The characteristic of the bell is double strokes at intervals of 4 seconds.

The bell will be sounded in thick weather.

Should a vessel in daylight wish to test the bell, a diamond shape or a white flag with a yellow or blue bell in the centre should be hoisted at the masthead.

On the exhibition of one of these signals the submarine bell will be put in operation as soon as possible, i.e., in about 15 minutes.

The responding fog-gun signal at North Saddle Lighthouse remains unchanged.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS.

FORTHCOMING TRIAL.

The following is from the *Japan Chronicle*:—The trial of Kotoku and the twenty five other Socialists under arrest on a charge of conspiring against the Imperial House is to be opened at the Special Court in the Court of Cassation on the 12th proximo. Judge Tsuru will preside over the proceedings, and Judges Shikata, Tsurumi, Suyehiro, Okura, Tsunematsu, and Endo will sit as Associate Judges. Procurator Itakura conducting the prosecution. The trial will be conducted *in camera*, but the Court will be opened to the public until the inquiries regarding the names and addresses of the prisoners are put, after which the public will be excluded. In these circumstances, the public may have no opportunity of knowing the details of the proceedings. Drs. Hanai and Usawa, Tokio barristers, have been appointed by the Court to defend the case, and Messrs. Imamura, Hirade, and Miyajima, also Tokio barristers, have been engaged by the prisoners themselves for their defence.

EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

6th inst.

Senhor Eduardo Marques, the ex-Governor of Macao, and Lady Marques, left for Lisbon by the French Mail steamer *Ernest Simons* at noon to-day. The gathering at the send-off from Blake Pier was a small one, but sufficiently demonstrative to testify to the esteem in which the late Governor of the Portuguese Colony was held among his compatriots There were present at the wharf Their Lordships Bishop José Paulino Azevedo e Castro, of Macao, Bishop D. Pozzoni, Rev. Fathers P. de Maria, G. Spada, A. M. de Moraes Sarmento, Mr., Mrs. and Miss P. Nolasco da Silva, of Macao, Capt. Mendes, Commander of the Artillery Company of the Macao garrison, Dr. Correa Mendes (Attorney-General of Macao), Dr. Andrade, Capt. Cunha Lima, Commander of the *Donna Amelia*, Mr. J. J. Leiria, Portuguese Consul, and Mrs. Leiria, A launch of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. was placed at the disposal of the departing official and party by courtesy of the Chief Manager. The friends of Ex-Governor Marques accompanied His Excellency on board and, after expressions of good wishes for a *bon voyage* and a safe passage home, returned by the launch to Hongkong.

By the same steamer there left for Lisbon to-day Mr. Goes Pinto, late Colonial Treasurer at Macao, Mrs. Pinto and daughters. Capt. Moscoso, who resigned the command of the gunboat *Patria*, was another passenger to Lisbon. First Lieut. Costa, of the same gunboat, and to whom reference was made in these columns yesterday, proceeded home to Portugal, having resigned his commission.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

A 1,000,000,000 DEBT.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have both reported upon the proposal of Their Excellencies Hsi-ling and Jui-cheng, that a foreign loan of twenty million taels should be raised for the purpose of railway construction. The gist of the report is said to be as follows:—Some countries have been ruined while others have become powerful on account of raising foreign loans. The national debt of China up to this year has reached the vast amount of 10,000,000 of taels, but the country is obliged to raise loans for the construction of railways. So, if good use is made of the money borrowed great benefits will accrue, but the utmost care should be taken in the matter. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that although it is advantageous to raise loans for the construction of railways yet, if the agreement is not carefully and properly drawn up, serious diplomatic issues might arise. The Ministry will work in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance when it has decided upon a satisfactory course of procedure.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.

The members of the Board of Finance and the Ministry of Posts and Communications have had a discussion, as a result of which it has been resolved that as soon as the loan agreements are signed the control of the railways throughout the Empire will be resumed by the Government.

SALT TAX.

Owing to the frequent malpractices in connection with the administration of salt affairs, Duan Tsai-ieo has determined to levy the tax on salt as soon as it is taken out of the beds. It has been calculated that a sum of about twenty million taels a year will be added to the annual revenue of the Empire if the administration is carried out in this way.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Preparations are being made for China's participation in the Hague Conference next year. Full and detailed particulars, supported by elaborate statistics, are being compiled in order to show what progress China is making in the suppression of the opium habit and in the extermination of the poppy. These arrangements are being made under the personal supervision of Prince Kung, who has never relaxed his efforts in the campaign which has been committed to his charge, and in order to show how highly important China considers this matter to be, he has decided to attend the Conference in person.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Budget Committee of the National Assembly have decided upon the following scale of official salaries:—

	Taels per annum
Grand Councillor	24,000
Minister of a Ministry	10,000
Vice-minister of a Ministry	8,000
Councillor of a Ministry	4,000
Secretary of a Ministry	3,600
Viceroy of an important province	24,000
Viceroy of a minor Province	10,000
Governor of an important province	18,000
Governor of a minor Province	14,000
Provincial Treasurer of an important Province	10,000
Provincial Treasurer of a minor Province	8,000
Educational Commissioner	6,000
Judicial Commissioner	6,000
Salt Commissioner	6,000
Taotai of an important Circuit	5,000
Taotai of minor Circuit	4,000
Prefect of an important prefecture	4,000
Prefect of small prefecture	3,600

The salaries of District Magistrates remain the same as before.

TOTAL LOSS OF STEAMER.

Telegraphic news has been received in Kobe by Mr. W. W. Campbell, Agent of the Portland and Asiatic S.S. Company, of the loss of the Company's chartered steamer *Selja* which left Kobe for Portland on Oct. 23th. She was in collision with the American steamer *Beaver*, 4,500 tons, belonging to the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Co. The disaster occurred on Nov. 23rd in a dense fog, and the *Selja* foundered almost immediately after the collision. Fortunately all on board were saved.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

HONGKONG MERCHANTS UNEASY.

The decision of the National Assembly in Peking resolving to prohibit the cultivation of poppy in the Provinces and to stop the importation of the foreign drug next summer, is causing some uneasiness in certain commercial circles in Hongkong, in particular those concerned with the trade in opium. There is some talk of a representation being addressed to the Government of India directing their attention to the fresh attempt to stifle a trade enjoying all the sanction of Treaty provisions. We will hope that the Chamber of Commerce will bestir itself, as it invariably does, in the interest of Hongkong merchants, who stand to suffer further loss by the action of the Chinese Government.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

GRAND COUNCILLORS DENOUNCED.

At a Conference of the members of the Senate, it was decided that in the event of the Government taking no action in respect of the memorial impeaching the Grand Councillors they will all send in their resignations. The Grand Councillors also held a private meeting in H.E. Na-tung's residence regarding preparations for attacking the members of the Senate. It is reported that during the last few days certain officials have despatched cables regarding H.E. Meng Chao-hsiang and H.E. Chao Ping-lin who were engaged in drawing up the memorial denouncing the members of the Grand Council, in order to obtain information of the contents of the memorial.

Sections of the community in Peking have approved of the Senate's action in impeaching the Grand Councillors. The Censorial Board also held a private congress, at which it was resolved that if no effect was given to the memorial, they would present a joint memorial to the Throne.

THE OLD AND THE NEW ORDER.

A Peking message states that since the Edict fixing the fifth year of Hsuan Tung for the opening of Parliament was issued, there has been much dissension amongst the officials constituting the Government. Prince Ching and H. E. Na-tung, who are in favour of absolutism and antagonistic to the National Assembly, are constantly quarrelling with the progressive Princes Yu lang, Pu Lun and Duke Tsai-tse, who are bent on reform, while H. E. Hsu Shih-chang plays the role of conciliator. It is said Prince Ching's party has most followers.

POPPY CULTIVATION TO BE PROHIBITED.

An Imperial mandate has been issued instructing the Governor of Heilungkiang and the Governor of Shansi to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy.

ANOTHER BIG LOAN PROPOSED.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Posts and Communications have held a consultation regarding a heavy foreign loan to nationalize all the railways in China which have been constructed by merchants.

SALT TAX.

With a view to preventing extortion on the part of the officials in charge of the salt administration, Duke Tsai-tse, Minister of Finance, has decided to collect the tax on the spot. The Duke states that if this course be adopted, an yearly increase of 100,000,000 taels will accrue to the country's revenue.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Minister of Posts and Communications has memorialized the Throne that in accordance with Imperial instructions, experts have been appointed to survey the Kwongtse Railway route and instructions have also been given to the officials concerned to commence construction as soon as possible. Another memorial has now been presented stating that Hsu Yui Chee has been appointed Managing Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

THE LATE MRS. TANG SHAO-YI.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Tang Shao-Yi, the deceased wife of the Minister of Posts and Communications, took place on the 1st instant, when the remains were removed from H. E. Tang's Tientsin residence to a steamer for transportation to Canton.

CHINESE IN THE COLONIES.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided to approach the British, Dutch and French Ministers in Peking with the request that the immigration laws against the Chinese going into or residing in their respective Colonies be repealed, so that the Chinese may be placed on the same footing and enjoy the same privileges as the foreigners. The Ministry has, at the same time, proposed to issue orders to the Consuls at those centres to extend protection to the Chinese settled there and to hold them responsible for any ill-treatment that might be meted out to them.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In view of the shortening of the period for the opening of Parliament, the Minister of Education has decided to enforce compulsory education without further delay. His Excellency proposes to make a start in Peking next Spring, when a kindergarten school will be opened in every educational district. Children, both male and female, of four years of age, will be compelled to join the establishment, where they will remain till they reach the age of reason, when they will be transferred to the elementary schools for boys or girls, as the case may be. Parents and guardians will be punished in case of failure to send their charges to school.

OPIUM IMPORTATION.

According to the report submitted by the Officials of the Ministry of Finance to Duke Tsai-tse, 22,000 chests of opium were imported into China during the first month of the 2nd year of Hsuan Tung, being 4,000 chests less than the previous half-year.

PRINCE CHING

It is reported that Prince Ching has not attended to his duties during the last few days and from information received the Prince will most probably tender his resignation.

THE BUDGET.

The Minister of Finance has decided to turn all the petty and secret taxes of the Imperial Marine Customs into ordinary duties in order to compensate for the deficit in respect of the Budget next year.

ANOTHER CURIOUS RUMOUR.

The Viceroy of the Yun-kwei, H. E. Li Chiog-hsi, has wired to the Grand Council that a certain foreign country has secretly removed the boundary posts of Yunnan to a point ten *li* away and that when he protested to the Consul representing the country in question, the latter denied any knowledge of it. His Excellency asks that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be instructed to fight the matter out with the Minister of the offending country without delay.

FIRE WALKING.

UNIQUE HINDU CEREMONY.

Hundreds of Hindus from Southern India assembled at their temple "Mariamman kovil" last month to witness the annual fire walking ceremony known as "Thimithi." Many Europeans, including a good many ladies, watched the fire walking from a specially constructed and brightly decorated pavilion.

A large wood fire had been prepared in the ground on the left of the temple and when nothing but glowing embers remained, they were spread out with rakes. Beyond the fire was a shallow pond of water and at the edge was the figure of a goddess. When all was in readiness, an unfortunate young goat was beheaded and then quite a score of devotees—most of whom were in a state of frenzy—struggled forward and ran through the fire and water and danced wildly in front of the idol. Some of the enthusiasts were mere boys. Several young women took part, and it was noticed that they were much calmer than the men.

Canton Opium Trade.

OPIUM GUILDS' LATEST MOVE.

LARGE GUARANTEE FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent*]

Canton, 8th Dec.

The proposed regulations for governing the opium monopoly in Kwangtung by the local firms of opium importers are as follows:—

Regulation I.—Methods of establishment.

Section I—The opium importing firms (guild) wish to further the creation of the opium monopoly in Kwangtung; so the sixteen firms have decided to take over the monopoly and guarantee the collection of the revenue from it. One or two representatives are to be selected and the head office of the monopolists is to be established in Canton and branch offices are to be opened in various places throughout the province.

Section II—In accordance with regulations prohibiting opium smoking, it is the monopolists' duty to keep a strict account of the number of smokers and to restrict opium-smoking in general.

Section III.—All firms engaged in the trade are to participate in the monopoly (*a*) All Canton establishments with the exception of one are to participate in it. (*b*) All smaller opium firms like those of Swatow, Chaochow, Pakhoi, Kiungchow, etc, are also to participate in the monopoly.

Section IV—A guarantee of $1,500,000 is to be provided for the Government as a security for the proper collection of the revenue. This deposit to be refunded when the suppression of opium smoking is complete.

Regulation II—Powers.

Section V—The Government is to appoint an officer to see the working of the monopoly and all minor officials are to be appointed by the monopolists. The salaries of all officials are to be fixed by the monopolists.

Section VI—The work of the suppression of illegal opium-selling is to be carried on by specially-appointed government officials with the help of the monopolists.

Section VIII—It has been decided that every tael of raw opium should be limited to the preparation of five mace of prepared opium at most. The duty on every tael of prepared opium is 30 cents, this rate to be increased as the time increases. All permits granted to divans and smokers to buy raw opium to be prepared to hold good for only one month.

Section VII—Permits covering imported opium are to be issued by Government. Permits covering prepared opium are to be given by the monopolists.

Section IX—The levy of duty is one on prepared opium, as care must be taken that it does not violate the existing terms of the Chefoo Convention.

Section X—The monopoly is guaranteed by the firms of importers, so such firms must keep registers of all imports and sales for the information of the monopolists.

Regulation III—Estimates.

Section XI—It is estimated that the revenue from the monopoly will amount annually to some $3,500,000. But under the present bad arrangement about 6 % of the amount is collected, so by placing the monopoly with these firms it will be under better management and the estimated revenue will be assured.

Section XII—According to the fixed rate of opium suppressor, the sale of opium will decrease in course of time, whereas the imposition of taxes will increase.

Regulation IV—Disposal of Revenue.

Section XIII—The amount of revenue is to be made up monthly, 70% of it goes to the Government for making good the gambling farm deficit and 30% goes to opium-importing firms as a subsidy. Of the remaining 30%, 70% goes to defray the expenses of the monopolists and branches and the remaining 30% goes to the Government as revenue.

Regulation V—Prevention against bad management.

Section XIV—This monopoly is carried on by the opium (guild and the tax is imposed on prepared opium, so no questions can be raised about its being against Treaty regulations.

Section XV—All divans obtain opium through the monopolists so no smuggled goods can be sold there, as a record, according to regulations, must be kept of all opium sold to smokers. Should any such attempt be discovered, the offender will be severely punished.

Section XVI—All divans must apply for new permits to be issued by the monopolists.

Section XVII—Persons importing raw opium inland for sale must be furnished with permits by the monopolists. If any person is found selling the drug without a permit and the original ball is found intact, it is to be returned to the owner but if the ball is found to have been opened the offender will be fined according to existing regulations.

Section XVIII—If firms are found with importing permits, preparation of prepared opium permits, and if they fail to report the extent of imports and sales they are to be fined as being smugglers. Frequent offenders will be prohibited from carrying on their trade any longer.

Section XIX—Upon the establishment of the monopoly all officials are to give it their protection. All offenders against the regulations are to be dealt with by them. After the case is reported to the monopolists all opium imported for sale must be clearly marked so as to indicate the place it is intended to be imported into for sale.

Regulation VI—Appendices.

Section XX—Regulations for prevention of illegal opium-selling will be duly framed.

Section XXI—Additional regulations are to be added from time to time if necessary.

THE VICEROY'S MINUTE.

In connection with the above, the following minute translated from the Chinese newspaper, *Sai Kai Kung Yik Po* of the 6th inst., is of interest:—

Wong Chiu Tang and others have petitioned His Excellency the Viceroy alleging that Leung Chia Tong, the Canton Opium Farmer, has obtained the lease of the farm by means of bribes, and that he is running it for his own benefit. The petition has now received the minute of His Excellency, which is as follows—"I have noted your petition. You have repeatedly petitioned me, alleging that Leung Chiu Tong has fraudulently obtained the farm to further his object of smuggling, and requesting that he should be suspended and relieved. I have already given directions to the Provincial Treasurer to institute inquiries and to report on the circumstances of the case. The petitioners should have awaited my decision, and should not have petitioned me over and over again. On the other hand, since the running of the farm was in the hands of Leung Chiu Tong, the receipts of the tax have been repeatedly short and the amounts do not correspond with the estimates made by the Anti-Opium Bureau. The petitioners are free from all blame, because their statements are correct. In consequence of the policy of the suppression of gambling, the money derived from the prepared opium tax is to replace the revenue obtained from gambling concerns. If the collection of this (opium) tax be not strictly inquired into, and embezzlement totally checked, revenue from this source cannot be depended upon. Now, according to another petition sent in by Chiu Yee Hau and others, representing the 72 guilds the receipts will certainly be increased if the running of the farm be entrusted to the Guilds. Their statement that the amount of the farmer's receipts does not correspond with the customs returns, is a substantial evidence that Leung Chiu Tong is guilty of benefiting himself and doing evil, and this petition may be taken as identical with that made by Wong Chiu Pang and others. The farmer should, of necessity, be relieved, and the farm should be taken over by the Guilds, who should carefully consider how to meet the needs of the revenue, and check embezzlement. Meanwhile, I will instruct the Provincial Treasurer to act at once and to join the Anti-Opium Bureau in calling together the petitioners to find out whether the transfer of the farm to the guilds will increase the receipts or otherwise, so that the amount may be used in replacing what will be lost through the suppression of gambling. The Provincial Treasurer should lose no time in reporting the matter to me in detail for my consideration and approval. Meanwhile, the merchants in question should prepare a list of regulations and array proof for my investigation. They are hereby informed of the above."

JUNK IN DISTRESS.

"STANLEY" TO THE RESCUE.

9th inst.

During the past few days, a strong gale has been blowing in Mirs Bay from the north. As one result of this state of the weather, a junk (No. S 453 —) carrying 650 piculs of cargo, was blown on the rocks at Tup-mun yesterday morning and was wrecked. According to the story of an eye-witness, who was leaving Tai-o at the time on board a steam-launch No. 2 Police launch was observed struggling with the wrecked craft and soon after the master of the cargo-boat decided to proceed to Hongkong for necessary repairs. Captain G. Wilughby, Master of the Government tender *Stanley* who appears to possess a happy knack of turning up in times of difficulty experienced by the harbour population, on seeing how matters stood, offered to tow the disabled craft to Shau-ki-wan. He commenced the by no means easy task shortly after 9 o'clock and it was not till 4.45 p.m. when he arrived at Shau-ki-wan. The work was accomplished under no little difficulties, as there was a very heavy S.E swell all the way and it was blowing hard from the North with heavy rain. Just outside Fu-tu-mun, both tow ropes parted simultaneously owing to the heavy sea running. The ill-fated junk lost all her cargo and also had her bottom torn out of her on the rocks. No lives were lost, as all the members of the crew were safely brought over to Shau-ki-wan, where the damaged boat will undergo repairs.

Enquiries, it is gratifying to note that another kindly act has been placed to the credit of the Police. Sergeant Bowiger's attempt to tow the wrecked junk off the rocks in a heavy sea and by no means pleasant weather was an extremely plucky act and is deserving of every recognition at the hands of the Harbour Authorities.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(*Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph"*)

CHINESE AND THE WEST INDIES.

The German Consul-General has communicated on behalf of a German merchant with the Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwongs to the effect that permission may be granted to engage Chinese labourers in Parsic and Hainan Districts to proceed to the West Indies to open a Colony. It is learned that the Viceroy has instructed Taotai Ko to protest against these proceedings.

MILITARY STUDENTS FOR JAPAN.

A discussion took place between the members of the Ministry of War and the High Commissioner of War's Advisory Council on the subject of sending a number of qualified students from the Noble Colleges to a University in Japan to go through a military course, such as Infantry work Artillery and Cavalry training. As soon as they will have completed their studies they are to return to China to establish a Military University.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Prince Tsai-hsun has indicted all the officers of the Navy to submit a statement regarding the reorganization of the Navy.

MACAO AND CHINA.

The Macao Boundary Protection Society has wired to the National Assembly stating that the Government should, in view of the trouble in Portugal, take the opportunity of recovering Macao, and make it a commercial port. The matter has been referred to the Assembly for deliberation. Afterwards, the Throne will be memorialized to order the Minister of Foreign Affairs to take immediate action.

PUTTING HER HOUSE IN ORDER.

The Prince Regent has given instructions to Prince Pu-lun that ever since the opening of the Senate, foreigners have directed their attention to the future Constitutional Government of the country and their relation to diplomatic affairs. The Regulations of the Senate should be reorganized in a systematical manner so as to prevent the union being derided by foreigners. Although the time for the opening of Parliament has not yet arrived still there should be no negligence of duties. In accordance with these instructions, Prince Pu-lun has conveyed the Regent's wishes to the members of the Senate to act accordingly.

WARNING AGAINST MALPRACTICES.

The Censorial Body has memorialized the Grand Council on behalf of the people that it should beware of malpractices being committed by officials who are engaged in administering the reform of the judicial system.

A 10,000-WORD CABLE.

The Viceroy of Yun-Kwei recently sent a telegraphic memorial to the Throne of more than ten thousand characters. It is reported that the telegram prayed for an early establishment of Parliament.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN MANCHURIA.

Fengtien, Nov. 17.

The Germans are certainly working for the "open door" here. An unusual number of catalogues printed in Chinese are distributed throughout the city.

It is understood some gigantic commercial enterprise will be attempted here and in the neighbouring cities.

Representatives of the local Chamber of Commerce met the other day many German merchants and discussed future business prospects with them.

They have given a bundle of these catalogues to the Chinese merchants.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FAREWELL DINNER IN HONOUR OF "THE BUFFS"

3rd inst.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Lugard give a dinner party at Government House tonight in farewell to The Buffs. The guests include Colonel Bayard, Major and Mrs. Geddes, Major Cobbe, Major and Mrs. Eaton, Captain and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Collison-Morley, Mr. Potter, Mr. Gould, Mr. Scarlett, Captain Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and Miss Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawder, Captain and Mrs. Stewart and Miss Collis, Mr. Friesland, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. H. P. White, Mrs. May and Mrs. Keswick.

On the arrival of Captain and Lady Marquis yesterday, H. E. the Governor sent his Aide-de-Camp to wait on them to convey an expression of sympathy and to place the hospitality of Government House at their disposal. They decided, however, to stay at the Hongkong Hotel until their departure for Europe.

THE SHAU-KI-WAN MURDER.

FRENCH SAILOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

8th inst.

Paul Pottier, the seaman of the French gunboat *Vigilante* who is charged with the alleged murder of a rickshaw coolie outside the Taikoo Docks early on the morning of Monday last, was brought up on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon. Inspector Collett prosecuted and a Captain and Lieutenant of defendant's ship were also present in Court.

P.C. 117 stated he was on duty at Quarry Bay on the morning of the 5th November and at 1.5 a.m. he saw two rickshaws outside the west gate. One of the coolies was outside the gate and the other inside. The one inside was talking to a French sailor. He was on his way to Hongkong and he met five rickshaws at the entrance to the Taikoo sugar refinery and two or three of the sailors got off. One of them spoke broken English and was heard to say "No, nikoo." Witness directed the coolies and four got into the rickshaws. One of the coolies remarked that one of the sailors got into the wrong rickshaw. He did not see the fifth sailor getting into a rickshaw. They then made for the Taikoo Docks. He could recognize one of the sailors.

Jean Kerme', a carpenter on board the gunboat, stated that early on the morning of the 5th inst. he was on watch on board from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m. During his watch he saw eleven men returning to the boat. A batch of four returned at 1.25 a.m. The rest came at different intervals. The defendant was drunk when he came on board.

Cheung Chung, of the Government Civil Hospital, said he remembered on the morning of the 5th inst. a rickshaw coolie being admitted to hospital. He undressed the deceased. He was present when the dying depositions of the deceased were taken.

Lam Sing, a rickshaw coolie, said that his rickshaw was engaged between twelve and one a.m. on the 5th November. Four others were engaged at the same time. The rickshaws were engaged by five French sailors. They engaged them to go to Taikoo. When they drove past Chuk-Tao Mui, two of the men refused to pay their fares and they stopped. When they arrived outside the docks, one of the coolies was stabbed. They met a constable near the Sugar Works, who directed them. The stabbing affair occurred near the first door of the docks. Witness could not identify the party who was in the deceased's rickshaw. The sailors refused to pay their fares and chased the coolies. Witness lost a box containing his photo and a 20-cent piece and also his cushion. He recognised deceased's body at the Government Civil Hospital.

Chan Cheun, another rickshaw coolie, gave corroborative evidence.

Inspector Collett was next called and stated that about 2.30 a.m. on the 5th inst. the coolie Chan Hing was brought to the station by the last two witnesses and another. He was in his own rickshaw, No. 358. Witness had him removed to the Government Civil Hospital. On the 6th inst. at 12.30 p.m., the defendant and six others were taken to a ward in the Hospital in which Chan Hing was lying. Chan Hing identified the defendant being one of the five men who engaged rickshaws from Ship Street. Deceased did not recognise the man that stabbed him.

Inspector Collett—That is the case for the prosecution.

Prisoner said that he heard all the evidence. He was quite drunk at the time and could not remember what happened. He could not understand how he could have done such a thing. He had not the slightest intention of striking the coolie. It happened when he was drunk and he asked for the mercy of the Court.

M. Theroux de Gerville, Commander of the *Vigilante*, gave evidence of the good character of the defendant.

His Worship committed defendant for trial.

CHINA'S MINERAL RICHES.

Mr. Jacob Furth, President of the Puget Sound National Bank, and one of the leading financiers on the Pacific Coast, who arrived in Tokyo recently after a lengthy visit to China, says he was very much impressed with the richness of the mines in China both in ore and coal. He thinks the China ore which is imported by the Western Steel Corporation is of the best quality and of proportion to richness equal to the best in the United States. He fully believes in the great future of a substantial iron industry on the Pacific of which the plant at Irondale is but a small beginning. The possibilities of development in Irondale he considers immense and believes its success is assured.

Finally Mr. Furth thinks there are great possibilities in the Chinese Empire as very few of its tremendous resources are developed, and he considers Americans have a preferential opportunity as the Chinese are very favourable to them at the present time.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

8th inst.

As had been anticipated, Miss Vera Ferrace's *début* at the above variety hall last night was in every successful, with the exception, perhaps, of one little *contretemps* which was met by the clever and vivacious actress with considerable *sangfroid*. Miss Ferrace is the fortunate possessor of a pleasing voice of wide range and particularly excelled in one of her numbers, where a simultaneous singing and whistling effect was produced to the great delight of the audience. Miss Carrington also received her due meed of praise for her rendering "Daddy" and "In the Dear Fomeland," while Mr. R. H. Stephenson's character songs again brought down the house. Corporal Burgess (King's Medalist) still continues his fine exhibition of sword-swinging and nightly wins unstinted applause for his skilful performance.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[*From Our Own Correspondent*]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT INCURS DISPLEASURE.

Canton, 2nd December.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce will meet to-day for the purpose of electing a new President in place of the present President, Au Tsun-sum, who was one of the thirty-five members of the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted in favour of the continuance of the Canton Gambling Monopoly and in consequence of which he has been forced to resign his present post.

A RAILWAY EXPERT.

H.E. Jiem Tien-yow, M.I.C.E., the Director of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and recently elected Engineer-in-Chief of the Kwang-tung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has returned to the Capital after a further survey of the route of the proposed Hankow-Szechuan Railway. It is expected that he will shortly come South to take charge of the construction of the Canton-Hankow railroad.

MORE RAILWAYS.

It has been proposed by the Chinese Government to build a branch line from the Saichuen Station (the first station from Wongsha) of the Canton-Hankow Railway connecting the Canton-Kowloon railway at Chean Lung How, passing through the northern and the eastern suburbs of the city. This proposed line is about some three or four miles in length and a survey of the route has already been made by the engineers of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. It has also been decided to build a station midway between the two main termini for the convenience of City passengers. As the connecting link passes through paddy fields and other cultivated grounds and as the newly appointed Engineer-in-Chief, H.E. Jiem Tien-yow, has not yet arrived, it is understood that the construction work will be begun after the crop has been harvested and when the Engineer-in-Chief Jiem shall have arrived in Canton. It is not likely that the work will be commenced under Engineer-in-Chief Kwong.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway has advertised that the line will be open to traffic on the 5th day of the 11th moon (the 6th instant). The line at present extends from Tai-sha-tau (the terminus of the Chinese section) to Sin-chuen, with seven intermediate stations, for a distance of some twenty miles. Two trains will run each way daily, Sundays included. The rate charged on this line is slightly in excess of that on the Canton-Hankow line.

THE REVOLT AT MACAO

The Canton Society for the discussion of the Macao Delimitation question has telegraphed to the Central Government requesting it to send troops and gunboats to the vicinity of Macao for the protection of Chinese subjects residing in the neighbourhood on account of the recent trouble at the Portuguese settlement.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Viceroy-Designate of the Two Kwang, H. E. Chang Ming-chi, has telegraphed to Kwangsi to transfer several of his former competent officials for service in Canton.

POWERS OF VICEROYS.

H. E. Chang Ming-chi, H. E. the Viceroy of Yunnan, together with several other Viceroys, have telegraphically memorialised the Throne that according to the new official changes Viceroys should only be responsible for the administration of affairs within their own provinces and should not interfere with the Central Government and that all diplomatic questions, military and naval affairs, and legal questions should come directly under the control of the Central Government.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

At the beginning of this year, H. E. Viceroy Yunnan, at the time of the revolt of the newly organised troops, created four regiments on the old system and, together with the old regiments created an annual expenditure of Tls. [illegible]. The Acting Viceroy, H. E. Tsang, has now received instructions from the Ministry of War, to abolish these old regiments and to use the funds for the organisation of new troops. The old regiments are to be absorbed in the new army or abolished according to their usefulness or otherwise. The Viceroy has instructed the Military Department to look into the matter.

THE GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

Cantonese residing in Nanking have telegraphed to Canton disapproving of the thirty-five members of the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted in favour of the continuance of the Canton gambling monopoly, requesting that the members in question should be expelled at once.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

The Shiu Wu Chih (Customs Department) at Peking has revised the regulations regarding the inspection of steam-launches in Canton. Launches are to be inspected by the Harbour Master and their tonnage and measurements taken. Launches under 150 tons burden are charged 1 mace per ton as registration fee while for those above the fixed tonnage the charge is 4 mace per ton. Permits are to be renewed every four months. Chinese-owned vessels are to be examined by the Chinese Steam-Launch Inspection Bureau, which issue inspection certificates for the information of the Customs. Foreign vessels are inspected by the Customs, it has been decided by the Maritime Customs here to remove the export examination sheds from this side of the river to Honam. The local merchants have found this to be very inconvenient and they have petitioned the Commissioner for the retention of the shed on this side. The representatives of the customs agents called on the Commissioner yesterday to present their petition. It has been notified that the shed will be removed on the 5th instant.

CANTON POLICE.

Three classes of students of the Canton Police School will complete their course by the end of this year. The school has issued a notification inviting students who desire to enter this school to present themselves for examination.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the second son of H.E. Ha Tung-wo, Director of the Canton Law College, to the daughter of H.E. Admiral Li Chun has been announced. The ceremony will take place on the 4th instant at the Kwangtung Commander-in-Chief's yamen at Tien Ma Lane, inside the city.

GUNBOATS DESPATCHED TO MACAO WATERS.

Owing to the recent trouble in Macao, H.E. the Acting Viceroy Tsang has ordered Admiral Li Chun to proceed with a number of gunboats to Chinshan in case of emergency. It is reported that since the gunboat arrived there advice has been received from the Admiral stating that everything in the vicinity is quiet.

A GAMBLING PROCLAMATION.

3rd inst.

The One Hundred and Twenty Traders' Guild of Canton has issued a circular forbidding its members to participate in gambling. The general strain of the circular is as follows:—"Gambling has been detrimental to us labourers, who have our families to support and the promoters of the Gambling Monopoly are our deadliest enemies. On the 26th day a meeting was held in the Mun Lan Shu Yuen at which it was proposed to create an Anti-Gambling Society. Our guild has unanimously approved of the proposal and agreed to give it every assistance. In addition to this, the Viceroy has memorialized the Throne for the immediate abolition of the gambling monopoly in Kwangtung. Why should our people open gambling establishments? It has been agreed that those who are at present employed in gambling establishments should within three months give up their doubtful occupation and take up legitimate trades, and all places at present used for gambling purposes should be closed within the same period. If, after three months, these people do not abandon their business or the shops are not closed this guild will initiate coercive measures."

MINT IRREGULARITIES.

Several irregularities having been discovered in the working of the Canton Mint, H.E. the Provincial Treasurer Chen recently deputed an official to make investigations and the result of the investigations have now been reported to him. His Excellency has decided to permanently appoint an official for the purpose of making investigations and seeing to the proper working of the establishment in question.

ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING

Robberies and kidnapping have lately been rife in Welchow Prefecture and in places along the East River. Frequent reports have been received by the authorities here. It is believed that matters will assume a worse feature on the approach of the Chinese New Year in the event of the authorities failing to take prompt action for the prevention of these dastardly acts

COAL MINES.

Permission was recently granted by the Taotai of Industries of Kwangtung to one Wong Kwok-sum to open coal mines in the Hon Yuen Hills, in the district of Panyu. The promoter, however, has not yet opened the mines and the permission, therefore, has been cancelled.

FIRE.

A fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock last evening at Chung-Kwai Street, in the southern suburb, when a preserved meat shop was completely destroyed. During the progress of the blaze, one of the fire fighters of the Police Department sustained serious injuries as the result of a fall. He has been sent to the Red Cross Society to receive treatment.

REMOVAL OF SHEDS.

With reference to the removal of the export examination sheds from this side of the river to Honam, which I reported yesterday, the Customs Agents Guild has petitioned H. E. the Viceroy, pointing out the inconvenience which has resulted from the adoption of that measure.

THE GAMBLING QUESTION.

5th inst.

The Canton Self-Government Society, upon the urgent request of various public bodies, has called a meeting to-day to discuss the gambling question.

THE PORT OF HEUNGCHOW.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy Tsang has decided to again memorialize the Throne praying for the opening of the port of Heungchow as a free port. Judging from various circumstances, it seems probable that the proposal might bear fruit.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Preparations are now being made by the officials here for the arrival shortly of the Viceroy-designate of the Two Kwangs, H.E. Chang Ming Chi.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Yun Wo Hotel in Wing Yeung Street was yesterday sealed up, as information was received that this establishment permitted opium-smoking and opium-selling on the premises.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN'S DAUGHTER WEDDED.

The wedding ceremony of the marriage of the daughter of Admiral Li Chun to the second son of H.E. Ha Tung-wo (a Chuang Yuan), Director of the Canton Law College, took place at the yamen of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Kwangtung. The wedding procession was a stately and imposing pageant, at which there were present a large body of troops. Several distinguished visitors, including H.E. the Acting Viceroy, Provincial Treasurer, etc., were present at the ceremony to offer congratulations to the happy couple. The wedding presents were both numerous and handsome, including a pair of gold spittoons. The present from the Admiral to the couple took the form of several tens of thousands of dollars. The newly-married pair will shortly leave for Europe, where they are to continue their studies in one of the well-known educational institutions.

ANOTHER FIRE

A fire broke out this morning at 9 o'clock at King-Shin Lane, in the Western Suburb, when three private residences were involved in the flames and completely destroyed.

ANTI GAMBLING SOCIETY.

5th inst.

A branch of the Anti-Gambling Society has been formed in the district of Hoihau to assist the Central Society at Canton.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Information has been received from Tien Pak, in the prefecture of Knocklow, stating that the crop in that district has been somewhat of a failure but the salt beds have given every satisfaction. It will be remembered that last month the water rose and inundated the embankments, sweeping away all the salt that had been stored for over a year.

THE GAMBLING HABIT.

A meeting was held at the offices of the Canton Self-Government Society yesterday to consider the question of the suppression of gambling in Kwangtung. Representatives from Hongkong and Fatshan were also present.

Mr. Chan Wai-po and Mr. Chan Got-yun, a representative from Fatshan, were elected to the chair. Letters received from Hongkong and Fatshan were read out to the assembly. The question was raised as to whether the President of the Tuchibpu (Ministry of Finance) has power to continue the gambling monopoly of Kwangtung in spite of the constant protests received from the people of Kwangtung, and it was proposed to cable to the president to make inquiries. The Chairman stated that in the event of the revenue required to carry on the Provincial Government being found insufficient the increase of Tls. 2,000,000 in respect of the salt tax and an additional Tls. 2,000,000 from the opium monopoly may be appropriated, in view of the fact that this year's estimate shows a surplus. In case this source fails to provide a way out of the difficulty, the liquor monopoly may be called to assistance, so that there should be no fear on the part of the Government as to shortage of funds to carry on the work of the Government. In view of these facts, no question should be raised of making good the deficit caused by the abolition of the gambling farm. It was then agreed to at once wire to the Central Government demanding the immediate abolition of the monopoly. It was suggested that should the Government refuse to prohibit gambling the people should take the initiative themselves. The following preventive measures were discussed:—(1) To stop all business transactions with the gambling farmers; (2) to fix a date for those employed in any way in gambling establishments to refrain from such business; (3) to expel from the community all persons found opening gambling establishments after next year. Numerous inflammatory speeches were made pointing out the evils attending the habit. Over five hundred persons subscribed their signatures to the telegram, to be forwarded to the Peking Government.

EXPORT EXAMINATION SHEDS.

With reference to the protest of the merchants against the removal of the export examination sheds from this side of the river to Honam, the Commissioner of Customs here last Saturday issued a notification stating that the export examination sheds will not be removed for a temporary period.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The first Chinese section of the above railway was opened to traffic to-day. Two trains will be run daily each way.

ROBBER BEHEADED.

Yesterday, at the Namboi Magistracy, the robber, Leung Yew-cheo, who was arrested in and extradited from Hongkong, was beheaded.

THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

7th inst.

The Yuet-Han Railway Company here has received a telegram from Peking from H.E. Tao'ai Jeme Tien-yew, the newly-elected Engineer-in-Chief of the concern, stating that he will at once proceed to Shanghai on private business, after which he will leave for Canton to take over his new duties.

CLAN FIGHTS ON RAILWAYS.

Yesterday a telegraphic message was received from the Sin Chuen Station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway stating that a clan fight is in progress at present in that vicinity between the clans Pun and Chee. On receipt of the message, the Railway Department at once communicated with the Panyu Magistrate to send troops to quell the disturbance in the event of the rising proving a hindrance to traffic.

GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

8th inst.

Information was received here yesterday from Hongkong stating that four representatives of the thirty-five members of the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted for the continuation of the gambling farm in Kwangtung and who by their action have evoked the protest of all sections of the people, left by the C. M. S. N. Co's s.s. *Tai Shun* for the Capital to make further arrangements for the continuance of this monopoly.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

A protest has been received from Fatshan by the Namboi Magistrate that the officials sent to that city to collect taxes have had the audacity to indulge in gambling on the flower-boats in the river and requesting the Magistrate to at once deal severely with the offenders.

ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING.

The authorities here, in view of the frequency of robbery and kidnapping in the Weichow Prefecture and in places along the East River, have now stationed several additional gunboats on this waterway for patrol service. Several guard-boats have also been stationed along the route for purposes of protection.

CANTON'S GARRISON.

Artillery squadrons have been formed in this province. 720 cases of gun-shell arrived here the other day through Meissrs. Carlowitz & Co. The authorities have placed the consignment in the Military Barracks pending the completion of the new arsenal.

OPIUM MONOPOLY TO REPLACE GAMBLING REVENUE.

The local firms of opium importers called a meeting of the local gentry and merchants at the General Chamber of Commerce to discuss the regulations governing the opium monopoly in Kwangtung. This step has been taken as a direct result of the authorities' wish to create a monopoly, the revenue from which it is proposed should be utilised to make good the deficit caused by the suppression of the gambling farm in Kwangtung. There were present at the meeting a representative of the Kwangtung Taotai of Industries, representatives of the gentry, merchants, presimen, etc. Mr. Lee Ping-shun, the Vice-president *pro tem*, of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Chan Yik-toy, President of the Foreign Goods Importers' Guild, were elected to the chair. Mr. Chui Ming-sum, the representative of the local firms of opium importers, explained the purpose of the meeting and read out the regulations as proposed by the firms. Mr. Kung Hung-yun of Hanlin, remarked that section III was a good plan for working the Monopoly in a fair manner, and he also stated that guarantees as prescribed under section IV should be at once handed to the Government so as to ensure the rapid suppression of gambling. H.E Chun-Pak-tao, the former Educational Commissioner of Kiangsing, moved that Section XIII, under which 30 per cent. of the revenue is to be utilised for reorganisation purposes after the suppression of gambling, be cancelled and the whole of the revenue be utilised for making good the deficit caused by gambling suppression. After certain alterations of some of the regulations, the meeting dispersed.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A bureau has been opened for the purchase of land for the proposed connecting line of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the Canton-Hankow Railway. The proposed route starts from Tai-sha-tou, passing by the Wing Sing and Tung Ming Monasteries, the barracks of the second division of the newly-drilled troops, the parade ground outside the small North Gate, the North Gate, then to Saichuen, the second station on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce through the Taotai of Industries, met yesterday and appointed Mr. Lee Ping-shun as Vice-President *pro tem* of the Chamber. This appointment was approved by the Committee.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

The Namboi Magistrate has received a protest from the Japanese Consul here stating that certain firms (named) had been infringing the trade mark of a certain Japanese patent medicine and requesting that due punishment be meted out to the miscreants.

A DILATORY MAGISTRATE.

A protest has been received from the British Consul-General here by H. E. the Acting Viceroy stating that cases coming before the Namboi Magistrate have been unduly delayed in being settled, some cases to the extent of over a year, and requesting the immediate settlement of all outstanding cases. H. E. has instructed the Magistrate in question to at once dispose of the cases.

LAWLESSNESS IN SHUNTAK.

A report emanates from Ling Tam village, in Shuntak district, stating that robbers there are pretty active at present. A few days ago, a number of these men broke into a certain house in the village and after ransacking the place, kidnapped a young boy, for whose release the predators now demand a heavy ransom.

A CHINESE ARMY.

The Ministry of War has decided to send an experienced officer to Kwangtung to make an inspection of the newly-trained troops here.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE PEAK TRAM.

ENGINE GREASER IS CAUGHT BY MACHINE AND HURLED INTO A PIT.

3rd inst.

One of the upper Peak Tram Stations was the scene of a shocking accident yesterday, when a Chinese engine greaser employed by the company met an untimely death. It appears that while the deceased man was taking out the oil syphons in the engines, he missed his footing and was carried over with the fly-wheel into the pit, the engines having been already started. On this unfortunate man's plight becoming known, the engines were at once stopped and the victim was taken out. Dr. Stedman was immediately sent for, and on arrival pronounced that life was already extinct. The Police were summoned and the body was removed to the mortuary.

Deceased was in the employ of the Peak Tramway Company for over four years as an engine greaser and his death is believed to have been due to carelessness.

RAISING THE WIND.

5th inst.

This morning at the Magistracy, Maurice Cummins, a distressed British seaman who had been sent away from Shanghai, was convicted for being drunk and incapable in Des Voeux Road. Inspector Robertson said that the accused was found lying across the tramway rails. There was a chance now of his getting away from Hongkong. The Magistrate said he thought a week in gaol would do him good and he passed sentence accordingly, the alternative being a $3 fine.

From police information, it appears that Cummins, who is somewhat of a comic singer and dancer, was in the habit of going into Chinese shops and performing a "break-down" in true music-hall fashion until the shop people gave him money to go away. When by these means he had collected enough cash to buy a bottle of "square-face" he ceased operations for the time being. Hence the sequel this morning.

ACCIDENT ON A SKATING RINK.

SKATER DISLOCATES HIS THIGH.

8th inst.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the new Victoria Skating Rink last night. There was a large attendance and skating was in full swing, when by a slip one of the skaters, Mr H. Summers, fell heavily on the boards and was unable to rise. A doctor who was present in the hall examined the injured man and found that he had sustained a dislocation of the thigh. Mr. Summers was removed to the Government Civil Hospital in an ambulance.

BRITISH POLICY IN TIBET.

Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, who was in charge of the Lhasa Mission of 1904, gave a lecture to the Central Asian Society on the 2nd ult. at its first meeting for the session, on "Our Position in Tibet." Sir Alfred Lyall presided, and there was a large attendance.

The Lecturer said that while he had very definite opinions as to what our position in Tibet ought to be, he had to confess himself ignorant of what it actually was at the present moment, for only the scrappiest pieces of information had lately reached this country. The order for a considerable body of our troops to move to Gyantse had been countermanded, so we might presume that our Agent there was no longer in danger; but whether the obstructions which up till last April the local Chinese had placed in his way had been removed, we did not know; and we knew nothing of the result of British representations to Peking insisting upon the maintenance of an effective Tibetan Government. And while we knew so little there was also little demand here in England to know more. Yet our line of action in Tibet was entirely dependent on the state of opinion in this country, and the whole question of our north-east frontier of India was never more critical than at present. Force might not be required to settle it; but foresight, forethought and foreknowledge most assuredly were. We had always been extraordinarily apathetic in regard to Tibet; and it was only action from the Tibetan side which had from time to time stirred us to effort. The Chinese were now going a long way towards turning their rightful suzerainty into sovereignty and making Tibet a Chinese province, as they had just made Batang and Derge Chinese districts, and they were actually preventing the Tibetans from fulfilling their treaty obligations towards us. Rough, tactless handling of the Lamas and movements of Chinese troops in Tibet were causing unrest all along the north-east frontier. They necessitated movements of troops on our part, and might conceivably involve us in a permanent increase of our garrison. Until there were symptoms that the Chinese intended to act in a neighbourly way we were bound to resist any curtailment of the influence we had established in Tibet at so much cost. The representations we made to China constituted the minimum we could ask, seeing that we had given such tangible evidences of our own good will towards Tibet by reducing the indemnity and evacuating the Chumbi Valley. What was the result of those representations? If the Chinese officials in Tibet were now showing themselves ready to co-operate with us and were disposed to treat the Tibetans sensibly and reasonably, then we need have no objection to the increase of Chinese influence in the country. But if the Europeanized Chinese officials who had recently flooded Tibet were to continue their anti-British propensities, we should have to stick tenaciously to every little right we had, and even to every little point of etiquette—for otherwise that prestige which was so intangible but of such immense practical value in the East would dwindle away, and its place would have to be taken by permanent garrisons on the frontier. On the morrow there would go out to India a Viceroy who must know this question completely from the international and Imperial side. When he had also studied it in India and realized what sacrifices India had made, we should save confidence that what he and his councillors recommended would reasonably solve the problem of keeping the North-East Frontier quiet without periodical expeditions, missions and assemblages of troops. We needed some agency for influencing the course of events in Tibet, or at least for intelligently anticipating them before they occurred. The Tibetans were now asking for a British officer to be sent to Lhassa, and he could see no better solution of our difficulties than permanently to establish an officer there.

The Chairman said that the Chinese had only done in Tibet very much what we should have done in similar circumstances. In view of the proceedings both of England and Russia in respect to Tibet, they had substituted sovereignty for suzerainty. Our business now was to keep on good terms with the Chinese in Tibet, and he hoped they would understand that the best thing for them was to be neighbourly.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

8th inst.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland in the Summary Court this morning, a case was called in which Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., sued F. J. Barretto for a sum of $2[illegible], being money due in respect of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff firm and stated that he had seen the defendant, and the latter had admitted the debt. An adjournment had been granted, but in the meantime the money had not been paid.

Mr. J. R. C[illegible] of the plaintiff firm having gone in to the witness box and proved the debt.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

BIG EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Mr. H. O. Barnard informs us that "an earthquake was registered at the Colombo Observatory. It began at 11.55.8 minutes a.m. standard mean time, the vibrations reaching a maximum at 12.37.8 p.m. and lasted till 3 p.m. the calculated distance from Ceylon being 7,000 miles. This appears to be the largest seismic disturbance yet measured at the Colombo Observatory. It is, however, unlikely that much damage is done, as the focus is almost certainly at sea, hence any land that has been affected will not have received the full strength of the shock."—*Times of Ceylon.*

FIRE AT WANCHAI.

IN A JOSS PAPER STORE.

5th inst.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night fire broke out at No. 29, Nullah Lane, Wanchai, but it was not long ere the flames were got under control, owing to the Wanchai Brigade's prompt response to the call for assistance. The ground floor of the house which was involved in the conflagration was used as a joss paper store. The damage caused by the fire is estimated to amount to $300. The premises are covered by insurance.

A FUGITIVE DEBTOR.

8th inst.

In the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff in the case of Kwok Hing against Wong Tsing for recovery of $1,000 being money due on a promissory note. Mr. Kong Sing said that Mr. Shenton appeared for the other side and had consented to judgment.

Mr. Shenton—I was instructed to appear by the defendant, my Lord, but it seems he has run away.

Mr. Justice Hazeland entered judgment for plaintiff with costs.

THE "MANCHURIA'S" SPEED.

Since leaving Manila on the present homeward voyage, the P.M. steamer *Manchuria* has been doing some good steaming. The following is a record of the run:

	days	hours	min.	average.
Manila to Shanghai...	3	4	5	14.82
Shanghai to Nagasaki	1	2	35	16.95
Nagasaki to Kobe ...	—	23	54	16.03
Kobe to Yokohama ...	—	21	9	16.15

WOMEN IN JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

In view of the proposed Japanese Factory Law, about which so much is now heard, it will be interesting to learn on the authority of Mr. Oka, Director of the Industrial Bureau, how far women are responsible for the building up of Japanese industries. Japanese women as an industrial factor cannot be despised, inasmuch as their influence is keenly felt in almost every industry. Commencing with the production of raw silk, which occupies over 50 per cent. of Japan's total export trade, female labour largely enters into the manufacture of habutai, cotton yarn, and other articles of export. This extensive employment of female labour may be due to its comparatively low price, but in many instances work can be done better and more effectively by women than men. The following figures will show how far Japan is dependent on women in her industries in comparison with other countries:—

	Men.	Women.
Great Britain.....	75%	25%
Germany.....	80%	20%
America	86%	14%
Italy.....	78%	22%
Japan	34%	66%

THE FUTURE OF MACAO.

The change of Government in Portugal has raised a number of interesting questions with regard to the status of Portuguese colonies, amongst which Macao has been long one of the most famous and has recently become one of the most infamous. It seems quite clear (says the *National Review*) that the generality of the Portuguese residents in the Colony are opposed to the expulsion of the Jesuits, who have for many years carried on there an educational work of the most important character, but the military seem to have

THROWN IN THEIR LOT

with the anti-clericals and to have demanded the immediate expulsion of all the members of the fraternity. One thing is quite clear, and that is the fact that Macao is a Portuguese possession just as much now as it was in the days of the monarchy.

When the Republic was first proclaimed German newspapers suggested that Germany had some sort of heirship to the colonies of Portugal, but that preposterous claim has of course not been recognized. It is this which appears to have given to the

CHINESE PATRIOTS

in Canton the idea that the time has arrived for the retrocession of Macao to China, on the ground that by the terms of the treaty between China and Portugal Macao was not to be handed over to any other Power without the consent of China.

Considering the uses to which Macao has been put in recent years the best thing that could be done with it would be to convert it into an

INTERNATIONAL SANATORIUM,

after clearing out all the crooks and gambling sharks with which it abounds, placing it under an International Commission, composed equally of foreign and Chinese members, and devoting it to purposes of international recreation and health. It can never again be a place of any commercial importance. It would be an ideal meeting-place for all Chino-Foreign commissions. The proposals of the Protection Society are in any case clearly out of order.

A LEADING Club in Hongkong is considering the expediency of leasing the Roller Skating Rink from its proprietors, for the exclusive use of its members, for two sessions each week. Subscriptions to defray the rental have been invited from members. Up to noon to-day, we understand the list had already about two hundred signatures.

CRUISER "DONNA AMELIA."

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Provisional Republican Government of Portugal is apparently determined not to allow the smallest vestige of monarchical semblance to remain in all things over which it can exercise control. The beautiful national colours which Royalists still claim with pride as those of the Kingdom have been hauled down from the stern masts of the old tubs which have done duty for Portugal's naval units in these waters, and in their place the flaming and unsightly red and green of the Republic have done duty instead. Among the gunboats flying the new Portuguese flag in these waters is the *Rainha Donna Amelia* which enjoys the unenviable reputation of being more often berthed on cradles in dockyards than on active service. For some time now she has been a familiar figure at Kowloon and will now be subject of still great prominence in the fact that she is the first gunboat to undergo a change of name in these waters and assume one which is to proclaim at sea the Republican form of Government Portugal has now assumed. When the old cruiser takes to her element again she will no longer be known as the *Rainha Donna Amelia*, but as the *República*. The red and green will be sported from the stern of the composite hull. It is a poor advantage that will be gained by discarding the old name for the new, but, after all, the re-christening is only in keeping with a policy that is subverting the old order for the new, a policy which has yet to stand the test of time to establish its merits.

RECEIVING ORDER WITHDRAWN.

8th inst.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the Bankruptcy Court, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, applied for a rescission of the receiving order made by the Court re Hu Nim Chow. The receiving order was made in November, 1907, Mr. Fletcher stated, and the affairs were in great confusion. Adjudication was not made until April of this year.

His Lordship—Why was it made?

Mr. Fletcher—So that I could distribute the money, my Lord. I had some $4,000.

His Lordship—And the debtor?

Mr. Fletcher—The debtor is dead.

His Lordship—What are the grounds for this application?

Mr. Fletcher—That there are absolutely no assets.

Mr. Godfrey asked for an adjournment, as his client was in the country. He was attending his mother's funeral, according to Mr. Goldring's information. He had been written to and wired to, but no reply had been received.

Mr. Fletcher held that he had had plenty of notice and could have sent down his instructions.

His Lordship rescinded the receiving order.

SPORTING.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The fixtures for to-morrow are as follows:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Yarkees, Hongkong Police.
Kowloon Cricket Club vs. Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be represented by the following in to-morrow's match, commencing at 1.45 p.m.:—Major Chitty, Lieuts. E. J. Haughton and Bunbury, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, W. T. Weaver, F. Sutton, L. E. Brett, W. T. Eason, A. O. Brawn, F. de Rome and A. R. Raven.

The following will represent the Police:—P. P. J. Wodehouse, E. A. Woodcock, Dr. Killey, E. Fletcher, J. Kerr, W. Kent, W. Pitt, J. Ogg, D. McHardy, K. McLennan, W. W. Cooper.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
R.G.A.....	3	2	1	—	66.66
Civil Service.....	3	2	1	—	66.66
Remnants.....	5	3	1	1	60.00
R.E.	5	2	1	2	40.00
Kowloon	5	2	1	2	40.00
Hongkong	4	1	2	1	25.00
Craigengower.....	4	1	1	2	25.00
H.K. Police	5	—	5	—	—

OTHER CRICKET.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. against the "Navy":—R. E. O. Bird, R. Hancock, H. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce A. C. E. Elborough, A. H. Young, A. A. Claxton, S. W. Payne, H. D. Sharpin, N. Oliver. Match begins 1.45 p.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hongkong Football Club vs. Naval Yard, on the Hongkong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hongkong Police vs. Boys' Own Club on the Military Ground at 2.30 p.m. S. Sergt. Giddy will referee.

(Goal):—Khan, Backs:—Slammers and A. Abbas. (Half backs):—T. Chunnutt, G. Abbas and S. Jex (Forwards):—J. Heigh, J. V. Braga, E. L. Braga, R. A. Carvalho and D. Baptista.

YACHTING.

COMMITHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The Corinthian Yacht Club will be holding their first race in the Harrison-Butler design yachts for the "Absentee Prize." The course is as follows:—Kiauchow Rock (starboard), Stonecutters Island (starboard), North Fairway buoy (port), and home. Start at 10 a.m.

GOLFING.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following is the draw for the Captain's Cup match-play competition:—

Byes:—Crawford *v.* Walkinshaw, Archbutt *v.* Gausden.

First round:—Clark (D E) *v.* Elborough, Worcester *v.* Dalgety, Dashwood *v.* Buckland, Mackenzie *v.* Grist.

The first round is to be played by the 18th inst.

AN IMPUDENT HOAX.

A daring and impudent hoax is reported from Marseilles. Two tradesmen were invited to an hotel in the city to inspect some jewellery with a view to purchase. They bought the goods and handed over £120 in payment. Thereupon two men, pretending to be detectives, arrived on the scene and declared that the jewellery had been stolen. The vendors, with the money in their possession, promptly decamped and the bogus detectives marched the tradesmen off to the lock-up. Subsequently the "detectives" returned to the hotel, collected the jewellery and escaped.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE late Miss Florence Nightingale bequeathed her body for dissection.

THE French Mail of the 8th November was delivered in London on 7th inst.

MOTTO for Chinese Government in present crisis:—We are here to do and gone to borrow.

SEVEN companies supply London with gas and the prices vary from 40 to 60 cents for 1,000 feet.

P. C. CLENDENING, of the Hongkong Police, has returned to the Colony after nine months' leave.

SIR Paul Chater, after his holiday in England returns to Hongkong about the middle of this month.

THE cars on view at the Motor Show at Olympia, in Kensington, are valued at nearly £1,000,000.

IT appears likely that the London memorial to King Edward will take the form of a museum of antiquities.

A FISHERWOMAN was fined $10 on Thursday for dredging coal within a hundred yards of the Men-of-War Anchorage.

EMEL Ibn Neve visited Hawley Harvey Crippen, when he was in prison under sentence of death for the murder of his wife.

THE London Postmaster-General's annual report states that over five billion postal packets were delivered during the year 1909-10.

A CHINAMAN was fined $100 or two months' hard labour on Tuesday for having 8 mace and 4 candareens of opium in his possession.

FOURTEEN men were charged at the Magistracy last Saturday with gambling at No. 26, Queen's Road East. The men were fined $2 each or 7 days.

COUNT de Montepierre and suite were amongst the passengers who arrived on Monday by the French Mail. They are staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

THE Government of Japan has decided to reconstruct the railway from Tokio to Shimonoseki, converting it to the wide gauge the work to begin next year.

A CHINAMAN was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 6 hours' stocks at the Police Court on Thursday for stealing a quantity of shoe leather from the Hongkong Shoe Factory.

SIXTEEN coolies appeared before Mr. J. P. Wood on Thursday on a charge of gambling in a house in Triangle Street. The first six defendants were fined $4 each and the remainder $3.

ONE month's 'hard' and four hours' stocks was awarded a coolie at the Magistracy on Thursday for the larceny of a quantity of vermicelli and other articles from the s.s. *Tai Shun.*

A QUEEN'S COLLEGE Hockey team played the Y.M.C.A. team in a friendly game of hockey on Monday afternoon at Happy Valley. The game resulted in a win for the boys by 4 goals to one.

EIGHT weeks' 'hard' and four hours' stocks was meted out to a Chinaman at the Police Court on Tuesday for the larceny of a quantity of copper pipings valued at $15 from the Kowloon Docks.

TOM Jones was charged at the Magistracy on Thursday for behaving in a disorderly manner at the Sailors' Home last night. Mr. Halliday ordered the defendant to pay a fine of $5 or ten days' imprisonment.

A CHINAMAN was awarded six months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks at the Police Court this morning for attempting to steal a gold watch and chain from Mr. S. A. Marcan, of the Dragon Cycle Depôt.

A CHINESE tailor was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court last Saturday for assaulting another tailor. He was fined $30 and was bound in the sum of $50 to keep the peace for six months.

ORDERS relating to the firing off of the musketry course, semaphore signalling and infantry drill in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps have been issued by Captain A. J. Thompson, Adjutant of the Corps.

"GLAD to see you, sir," a man shouted as Mr. Lloyd George entered his motor-car under the granite archway of Dartmoor Prison. "You ought to be," the Chancellor replied, "considering I have just come out of gol."

THE Attorney-General of Macao, Dr. Correa Mendes, in company with the Portuguese Consul, Mr. J. J. Leiria, visited Victoria Gaol on Tuesday, with the permission and by consent of Capt. F. J. Badeley, Superintendent of the Gaol.

A CHINAMAN was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Tuesday, for selling opium on board the s.s. *Lyemun.* His Worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of $500 or, in default, go to prison for three months.

MESSRS. Gent and Co., of Leicester, are making the largest electrical clock in the world. It will be placed in the tower of an insurance company's building in Liverpool. The four dials are each 25ft. in diameter, and the minute hands 14ft. long.

EIGHT rickshaw-coolies and seven chair-bearers were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning for causing an obstruction at the entrance to Weismann's Café. His Worship ordered each of the defendants to pay a fine of $3.

THE official opening of the new Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Yangtsepoo will take place at Shanghai shortly. The new building covers considerable ground, and in addition to the weaving machinery has 20,000 spindles installed.

AN Indian soldier appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning on five charges of receiving bribes of small sums from hawkers. Inspector Morrison prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant. The case was remanded.

A COOLIE was sentenced to one year's hard labour and 4 hours' stocks by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Tuesday for snatching a $5 bank-note from the pocket of a sheriff employed by Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. The affair took place opposite the Central Market.

TWO men and a woman were charged with keeping an opium divan and thirty-seven for smoking. The defendants appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy last Saturday and his Worship ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of $150, the second $100 and the third $50. The remainder were fined $4 each.

TUESDAY, the 27th December, has been declared a Bank Holiday.

CAPT. T. M. Wakefield, adjutant, R.G.A., Portsmouth, has been posted to Hongkong.

INVITATIONS for the Police Ball on the 23rd December were sent out on Tuesday.

DURING the week ending 3rd December, there was one case of enteric fever and one case of puerperal fever (both Chinese.) The latter disease ended fatally.

THE King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Enrique L. Hurtado to act as Consul-General for the Republic of Panama in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police and of Fire Brigade, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Lyons.

THE *N. C. D. News* reports that "Battling" Sims, he no pugilist was the other day under arrest on a charge of assaulting a Chinese constable, and was to have been brought up at the American Court.

HIS Excellency Senhor Edzardo and Lady Marques were the guests at luncheon yesterday of Mr. J. J. Leiria, the Portuguese Consul, and Madame Leiria. The ex-Governor of Macao paid an informal visit to Sir Frederick Lugard on Monday.

WE are informed by the local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 19th Nov. amounted to 12,051.8 tons and the sales during the period, to 22,201.0 tons.

WE hear that the Portuguese community in Hongkong contemplate a demonstration of sympathy with the Bishop of Macao, who is at present in Hongkong, as a vigorous protest against the scandalous treatment to which His Lordship has been subjected at Macao.

THIRTY-TWO men were arrested on Wednesday in an opium divan at 139, Hollywood Road. One of the men was this morning charged with running the divan and the rest for smoking therein. His Worship ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of $50 and the remainder $4 each.

ON Sunday, the new tariff of charges in the third class of the tramways came into force. Six cents is now charged for what was formerly a five-cent ride, if paid in copper. Silver is still accepted at its face value. The Tramway Co. have been compelled to take this step because of the depreciation of the baser coin.

AT the Magistracy on Monday, Sergeant Wills charged fifteen Chinese with gambling at No. 6 Pan Kwai Lane. The gang was captured as the result of a raid made on the premises on Sunday. Fourteen of them were convicted and fined $1 each by Mr. J. R. Wood. The remaining man failed to appear and his bail was estreated.

AT the Central Market yesterday, a coolie snatched a gold ring from the ear of a girl who was walking on the footpath and swiftly passed it to two confederates. His action had been noticed, however, by a civilian, a draughtsman in the P.W.D., who pounced upon the thief and handed him over to the Police. At the Magistracy on Monday he was remanded until to-morrow.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 21 of 1910, entitled An Ordinance to provide for the rearing, stopping up, diversion, turning or alteration in levels of Highways. Ordinance No. 22 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to secure the better training of midwives and to regulate their practice.

ANOTHER has to be added to the crop of snake stories with which Shanghai has been favoured this year. Wayside is again the district which has been visited, the police on Saturday morning catching another fair-sized reptile on the premises. The opinion is expressed that this latest capture is one of a happy family of which the old customer taken into custody last week is the mother.

THE *London Gazette* announces that Lieutenant Allan J. Sutor, R.G.A., has been "removed from the Army, His Majesty having no further occasion for his services." Lieutenant Sutor was released at Tynemouth on 1st inst. In the course of an interview, he said he would devote his future to military journalism. His career as an Army critic was only the beginning.

THE Italian cruiser *Calabria* arrived here on Sunday from Amoy but did not enter the Harbour limits, as she was flying the yellow jack. The cruiser is on her way home. She left Shanghai on the 22nd ultimo for the South and has spent some time at Foochow and Amoy. The date of her departure is uncertain, owing to a number of the ship's company being down with infectious disease.

GREAT BRITAIN, represented by the War Office, is acquiring the *Daily Mail* airship, which made its first flight between Paris and London recently. The vessel, which is of large proportions, is of a peculiar type but has proved very successful. A later report states that the War Office has acquired the Clement-Bayard airship and is making considerable progress with the organisation of aerial defence.

IT has been a matter of surprise and disappointment that Dr. Lim Boon Keng did not accompany H. E. Liu Yu Lin, Chinese Minister to London, as one of his secretaries as at first announced. That Dr. Lim Boon Keng's plans have been altered is now explained by the statement that he has been appointed Medical Delegate of the Imperial Chinese Commission to the International Hygiene Exhibition, at Dresden. He is also appointed Inspector-General of Government Hospitals, and Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Interior, of the Chinese Empire. Dr. Lim Boon Keng is to be heartily congratulated on his holding the highest position at a time when as the chief medical authority in China.—*Straits Echo.*

AN insurancy informs a home paper, that it has news from the best sources that during the visit of Prince Tsai-Tao to Berlin the Emperor Wilhelm II. counselled China to develop its army as soon as possible, it being absolutely necessary for the maintenance of universal peace. As long as China has no reliable army, the Powers will covet China. The Prince remarking that Chinese finances were not in a condition to provide the necessary expenses, the Emperor said that Germany would be happy to aid China, and that the German manufacturers would furnish arms, ammunition, and men-of-war, giving China a credit of ten years on condition of paying interest. Prince Tsai Tao since then thanked the Emperor, and declared he would transmit the proposition to the Regent.

IT is reported that the King of Wadai in Sudan, Africa, has made a raid upon the French settlement with his tribe, and massacred 300 Frenchmen.

ADMIRAL Chang Mang, of Hupeh, was decorated by the Japanese Emperor with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

OVER 850,000 persons in the United Kingdom, including 1,305 doctors, have signed a petition asking Parliament to exempt dogs from vivisection.

THE Russian Railway management has started at Harbin Station a medical inspection of passengers and guards of the trains arriving from the west, excepting express trains.

THE exports of Irish whisky between 1903 and 1908 averaged 8,000,000 gallons a year, of a value of £1,000,000. On account of Mr. Lloyd-George's finding the exports in 1909 fell to 6,156,533 gallons, valued at £1,657,000.

A TELEGRAM from Kaoerawa to the *Chu*, is reports that the Chinese student who was condemned to five years' imprisonment in Japan last year on an alleged charge of stealing military document; has been released by special amnesty.

A SUBMARINE disaster has taken place at Newport, America, and three persons are reported to have been killed by gases. It is also rumoured that the number of persons killed was 13 and that three or four men are also in a dying condition.

CHIEF Inspector Dew, of Crippen case fame, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland-Yard, having completed 29 years' service in the Metropolitan Police and qualified for a pension, has decided to retire and handed in his resignation three weeks ago.

MR. H. North, a member of the Immigration Investigation Committee in San Francisco, has been ordered to be put on the retired list. It is believed that his retirement was due to the disapproval expressed by the California Business Corporation and Anti-Asiatic Association with regard to Mr. North's liberal attitude towards Asiatic immigrants.

PRESIDENT Taft has been obliged by the action of his landlady to seek another summer home. Because she disliked the social exclusiveness observed by the President and his wife at Beverley, Massachusetts, and also disapproval of the number of detectives they have introduced to house on, Mrs Evins has refused to renew the lease of the cottage which they have occupied for the last two years.

IT is reported that Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has received a communication from the Peking Government informing him of the Imperial sanction given to his plan for the construction of a harbour in Liaochou Bay at an estimated cost of 10,000,000 taels. The projected harbour is to be the seaboard terminus of the projected Chinchow-Aigun Railway.

WE have received from Mee Cheung a series of fine photographs taken at the opening of the first Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway last Monday. The photos are fourteen in number and are illustrative of all the main points in connection with the formal ceremony. The series forms a splendid souvenir of a very memorable event.

SEÑOR Diaz said "The political conditions in Mexico are not such as would warrant the belief of any political agitation or revolutionary movement against the Mexican Government nor is there any general anti-American feeling in the country. The manifestations appear to be to be simply against the lynching in Texas. The relations between the two countries have been always very friendly and I believe the reports are very much exaggerated."

AMONGST the many influences that helped King Chulalongkorn was not not omit to recall, the *Times* says, one of the most valued and trustworthy of his advisers, whom he had appointed as physician, Dr Peter Gowan, of Edinburgh, to whom the King was under a heavy debt of obligation of which he was fully and confessedly aware. He assisted into the world nearly all of the King's ninety children, and was his constant adviser in many matters.

THE members of Lieutenant Shirase's Antarctic Expedition, two sty-eight in all, sailed on board the *Kaiman Maru* from Shibaura, Tokio, on the afternoon of the 28th ult. They had a big send-off demonstration. Count Okuma delivered a farewell speech of admonition and encouragement at a great farewell meeting at Ueno. The Tokio press publishes editorials of sympathetic farewell. The popular sympathy with the expedition has much increased since the expedition ship was by was open to public inspection on the 24th and 25th.

THE middle of Lake Baikal, in Central Asia, is similar to that of Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. In both cases a large body of fresh water remote from the ocean contains organisms apparently marine. Both lakes, again, contain a very large number of species not found elsewhere. Lake Baikal contains numerous salmon and eels as well as three species of apparently marine forms. One of the most remarkable features of the lake perhaps is that although it is frozen over for about five months in the year the animal life is extremely abundant and varied. This may be partly accounted for, perhaps, by the existence of hot springs.

MR. Henniker Heaton, MP., has sent to the Postmaster-General a programme of reforms which he considers are still needed to make the system of posts, telegraphs, and telephones as efficient as it might be. The principal proposals are—universal penny postage, the appointment of an Imperial Postmaster-General, the holding of conferences of the Postmasters-General, the holding of conferences of the Postmasters-General of Europe and of the Empire, and penny-a-word telegrams to every country in Europe. Mr Henniker Heaton offers a long series of suggestions for improvements and reductions of charges in regard to postcards, parcels, telegrams, &c. and asks for the reform of numerous points in postal administration, in regard to which he considers the official routine unnecessary and irritating.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the China Squadron is to be reorganized and strengthened. Until the Anglo-Japanese entente was arranged our China Fleet was much more powerful than now, ranking next to the Mediterranean Fleet in importance. Of late years it has occurred for such in the sum of our naval strength. Even when reconstituted it will be less formidable than in the past. But, that two or three big armoured cruisers and the half-dozen "City" cruisers that are to be sent there will more worthily uphold the honour of the British Navy in Far Eastern waters than does the squadron at present there. This remark, of course, applies solely to the ships, and is not intended as implying any criticism upon the officers and men who man them. Jack is the same good fellow in whatever class of ship he is serving.

A COOLIE was awarded one month's hard labour and 6 hours' stocks at the Police Court on Wednesday for the larceny of two Chinese metal smoking pipes.

TURNING to events abroad, a Lisbon correspondent says that discontent is growing fast, and that, in his opinion, the Provisional Government will not exist much longer.

MR. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan, held a long conference with Secretary Knox on Far Eastern questions on Nov. 10. The President was also present on the occasion.

WORK is being commenced on the Swatow Waterworks, South China, by a British firm in Hongkong. The intake is to be about six miles distant and the pipe line will be carried along the Chow-chow-fu Railway.

THE Japanese Government has decided, according to the Japanese press, to raise a domestic loan for reconstruction of the Government railways, of yen 250,000,000 at 4 per cent. to be defrayed in seven years commencing from next year.

THE *Daily Graphic* balloon, described as the biggest yet built, started from the Crystal Palace on 2nd ult. in an effort to beat the long-distance record, Russia being its destination. The balloon is carrying Mr. Gaudron, the designer, and four passengers.

LIEUT. J.L. Simonds, Royal Artillery, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General G.A Anderson, C.B., commanding the troops in South China. The new aide-de-camp has been a gunner for the past seven years, and was recently serving with No. 87 Company, R.G.A.

THE Army Council have decided to discard the helmet as the headdress of the regiments of the line and to substitute an entirely new kind of covering, like to the "shako" of the last century, and which is still worn by the Wiltshire Regiment and the Highland Light Infantry.

CONSUL Carl Bailey Hurst of Plauen reports that the great demand for false hair during 1909 led to an increase in the exports of human-hair goods from that district to the United States, $55,737 worth being exported in 1909, as compared with about half that amount in the preceding year.

CAPTAIN Anthony Enright, of Eden House St, Clement, Isle of Jersey, for 12 years connected with the Jersey sailing vessels, afterwards master of the *Reindeer*, which made a "record" voyage to China, and of other well-known clipper-ships trading between China, Liverpool, and Australia, who died on Aug. 6, aged 95, left estate valued at £ 3339 15s. 7d. gross, and at £1,314 10s. 7d. net.

By the King's express desire the first copies of the Dickens Testimonial Stamp are being forwarded to His Majesty, and the delivery of the first million of the stamps had been promised about Nov. 10 The Committee hopes that at least 10,000,000 of these stamps at a penny each will be sold. The stamp, which is a fine likeness of Dickens, is the outcome of a scheme for benefiting the famous author's children and grandchildren.

A BOY and a man were charged before Mr E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy on Wednesday for the larceny of a clock from a house in Ship Street. It appears that the man stole the clock and handed it to the boy to pawn it. His Worship sentenced the leading spirit to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks, and the youth was sentenced to receive 12 strokes of the birch and 4 hours' detention.

PRELIMINARY discussions of the arrangements for the crowning of the King and Queen next June occupied a meeting at St. James's Palace on 31st Oct. of the executive appointed by the Coronation Committee. The announcement is made that there will be two processions—that to be witnessed on Coronation Day, and a later one, covering a much longer route, when their Majesties drive though the streets of the capital.

THE Very Rev. Father José Noval, Rector of the University at Manila, left for the Philippines on Wednesday. Father F. R. Noval, Procurator of the Spanish Dominican Procuration in Hongkong, and a nephew of the Rector also left for Manila. The latter gentleman is visiting the southern capital on a business trip which may extend to about the end of the year, Father F. Noval hopes to be back in Hongkong about the 31st Decem

WITH reference to the suggestion that a separate Ministry shall be established for the self-governing Colonies, the *Central News* is informed by an authority on Colonial affairs that effect could not conceivably be given to this before the meeting of the Imperial Conference next year, this being the channel through which a formal request for such appointment should be made. The change hinted at by the Earl of Crewe as long ago as last March has been under the consideration of the Dominion Governments.

MANY in Shanghai will learn with regret of the death of the Mr. G. S. Lindsay, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Barlow and Co. Until a few months ago Mr. Lindsay had been in Shanghai, but leaving the port has proceeded home where he died, his health having for some time been the cause of much anxiety. Before coming to Shanghai the deceased had spent several years in India. While here he was at one time, Hon. Secretary of St. Andrew's Society, in which capacity he did much work in the interests of the Scottish community.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th November, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	$ 5,110,150	$3,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	12,491,830	12,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	28,241	nil.
Total,	$17,630,191	15,500,000

THE medium which transmits the plague from place to place in North Manchuria is the tarbagan, Dr. N. Abe says, a small animal measuring about 8 inches in the length of its body. It has hind legs longer than the fore legs and hops about like a kangaroo. It resembles both rat and rabbit in various respects. It is nimble and intelligent, but is extremely susceptible to the infection of the plague. Any tarbagan which has been infected with the disease will be shunned by its fellow creatures. This animal is much sought after for its grey and lustrous skin which is dressed for export to Europe in great numbers. Prof. Schoppelius of the Stuttgart University has, in his recent work on the plague published a few years ago, made the first reference to the existence of this animal which, according to the author, inhabits Mongolia, especially in the east of Lake Baikal and has cited several instances of this creature having spread the plague germs up the rivers and into Siberia.

COMMERCIAL.

7th December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	5/-
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	24/-
Balgownies	$10.75
Bertams	6/6
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	$19/-
Changkat Serdangs	$8½
Cheras (part paid)	$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	$18
Damansaras	152/6
Eastern Internationals	13/3 prem.
Glenealys	$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6
Indragiris	$13½
Kamunings	5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpors	165/-
Ladburys	71/-
Lluggis	47/3
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	5/6
Merlimaus	5/9
Pajams	$11½
Pegohs	$32
Rubber Trusts	17/- prem.
Sandycrofts	$26
Sapongs	27/-
Seafields	140/-
Sholfords	73/9
Singapore & Johore	$13
Sungei Ghobs	91/6
Sungei Kapars	14/-
Tangkahs	30/-
Toerangie	par
United Serdangs	112/6
United Singapores	$1½
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	80/-
Duffs	10/-
Tronohs	34/6
Para Rubber	6/- per lb.
Plantation	6/11½

NOVEMBER RUBBER CROPS.

Agents, Evan't & Co.

CHANGKAT SERDANG:—2,900 lbs; Total ten months 30 312 lbs.	
AYER KUNING:—	440 lbs.
CALEDONIA —	24,440 lbs.
TALI AYER:—	13,340 lbs.
GEDONG:—	26,500 lbs.
NOVA SCOTIA:—	20,500 lbs.
EUBANA:—	25,000 lbs.
BATAK RABIT:—	2,080 lbs.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9⅞
Do. demand	1/9 15/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10⅛
France—Bank T.T.	2.30½
America—Bank T.T.	44½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.86½
India T.T.	120
Do. demand	136½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Sico	77⅞
Japan—Bank T.T.	83½
Java—Bank T.T.	109½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/O.	1/10 5/16
6 months' sight L/O.	1/10 7/16
30 days' sight San F'co & New York	45½
4 months' sight do.	46½
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 9/16
4 months' sight France	2.35
6 months' sight "	2.37
4 months' sight Germany	1.91
Bar Silver	35
Bank of England rate	4½ %
Sovereign	$10.50

As a result of the Anglo Japanese Exhibition £60,000 worth of Japanese goods has been sold in England. The Japanese Commissioner states that Japan recently purchased a large quantity of machinery from a great western nation, but the exhibition had proved to his satisfaction that English goods were superior to those produced by the nation referred to.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th December, 1910:—(the doors were closed on Wednesday last, for St. Andrew's Ball.)

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	215	168
Chinese	104	1,921
Total	319	2,089

WE are pleased to state that a pleasing ceremony will take place at the Catholic Union last Sunday morning, when Mr. J. M. Alves will be made the recipient of a diploma of his appointment to the knighthood of San Sylvestre. The presentation will be made by His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni, the honour having been conferred upon Mr. Alves by His Holiness the Pope.

M. ZIVGHINTSEFF, the Russian financier who is now in London in connection with the proposed railway across Persia from the Caucasus to Baluchistan, says he considers a capital of £21,000,000 will suffice for the construction of the line. The Russian share is ready. The scheme is benevolently regarded in British official quarters. It now remains to ascertain the views of the financial groups in Great Britain.

IT is notified by the Staff Officer of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps that, provided sufficient members will attend, it is proposed to have a field day on Monday, December 26th. This will take the form of an attack by the artillery, engineer and infantry companies on the scouts near Fanling, in the New Territories. The attacking force will leave Kowloon by a morning train and return by train in the afternoon. Full details will be issued later.

FIVE million dollars a mile is the latest railway construction record in England. Even at that figure there are difficulties, for the scheme is to run the existing Central London Tube Railway through from the Bank of England to Liverpool street, under the most expensive section of the business quarter of the metropolis. The extension is only a quarter of a mile, but the cost is $1,250,000, or $500,000 more than the same distance cost for the construction of the present line. Some of the wealthiest men in London, among them J. Pierpont Morgan, have their offices on Broad-street, under which this extension will run.

SIR Frederick Lugard is credited in an English periodical with the story of a fiery old colonel's visit to a village barber. The officer pounced into the shop, placed his sword beside a chair, and said, "Shave me, sir, and beware; if you cut me I will cut your head off." This threat was too much for the man in charge, and he called an assistant, telling him to shave the gentleman, and informing him of what to expect should the razor not act properly. The boy promptly got to business, and when the operation had been satisfactorily performed the colonel inquired, "Weren't you frightened at all?" The boy replied in the negative, and asked his reason, he responded, "Well it's like this, sir. If I had cut you at all, I should have finished you off for safety."

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION (BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,000,000 $150,000	$2,039 3 0	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/9½=$22.45	5 %	910 £86/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,209 $5 [illegible]	$30,552	$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000 $168,696 $110,181	none	$15 for 1909	8½ %	$85 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	$125	£5	£1,600,000 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7½ % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 130 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	$250	$100	£200,000 £[illegible],348 £105,149 $[illegible]	$287,984	Final of $20 per share, making in all $50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1909	%	$217½ buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $364,405 $159,564	$ 7,917	$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of $3 on account of 1909	4 %	$150 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $550,341 $61,168	$438,406	$6 and bonus $2 for 1908	7 %	$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000 $82,153	$426,218	$27 for 1908	8 %	$362
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,743	Dr. $3,777	$1½ for 1906	...	$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$230,000 $100,[illegible]		2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$25	$25	$250,000 $[illegible] $178,765 $15,491	$[illegible]	Dividend of $1½ for 30.6.10	5½ %	$30 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	15,161	3% [illegible] on Preferred shares only for [illegible]	...	$57 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000					Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1s. per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	81/6 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£710,000 £100,000	13,994			$23
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$[illegible],850	11,159	A dividend of 7 % for year ending 30.6.10	5 %	$12½
	10,000	$10	$5	282,681		A bonus of 5 %	6 %	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	$100	$100	$320,000 $13,[illegible]	Dr. $1,090	$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	$124 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	[illegible]	Dr. $135,[illegible]	$5 for 1897	...	$12 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£15,000 £11,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	[illegible]	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 12
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	£[illegible]	none	$½ per share 13th dividend	5 %	$5 sellers
	50,000	£1	£1					
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G $10	G $10	none	none	Final of Gold $0.65 for 1909 in all G $1.15		32/6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$25,275	Dr. $8,460	$1.75 for year ending [illegible]	...	$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$550	$50	$550,000 $1,093,000 $40,000	$264,847	$2½ for 1909	4½ %	$51½ sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$88,214 [illegible]	[illegible]	3% for half year ended 30.6.1909	...	$53 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	[illegible]	[illegible]	Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 67½
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	[illegible]	[illegible]	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 97½
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. [illegible]	Tls. 6,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.10	5½ %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$[illegible]	$14,[illegible]	8% for 1909	8 %	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]7	$3 on old shares $1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	$97
	8,000	$50	$15	$10,000	127 9			$69 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	60,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$[illegible]	Interim of $3½ for 1910	7 %	$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$226,645 $5,856	$[illegible]	15 cents for 1909	6 %	$6 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none		$2½ for 1909	8 %	$33½ buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 62,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	5½ %	Tls. 105
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	[illegible]	[illegible]	Interim of $1.80 for 1910	8½ %	$29
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 87½
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	[illegible]	$9,35[illegible]	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$4½
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	[illegible]	[illegible],372	Tls. 7½ for year ending 31.12.09	10 %	Tls. 50
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	[illegible]	Tls. 4,839	Tls. 6 for 1909	12 %	Tls. 48½
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	[illegible]	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 250
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 % per share for 1909	...	$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 cents for 1909	6½ %	$10 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$5	$5	[illegible]	50,241	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	90 cents buyers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	$1	$1		12,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	$7½ sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	15,000	$10	$10	[illegible]	$1,89[illegible]	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	$17½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	[illegible]	$4,290	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	$3½
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$13,000	$670	14 per cent. viz. $1.40 for 1909	12 %	$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12 000	$10	$10	none	$11,793	A dividend of $1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	$150,000	$7,615	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	6 %	$130 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$15	$10,000	$3,176	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	9 %	$18 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	Tls. 347,500	Tls. 316,681	3rd Interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37½ for 1910	5 %	Tls. 105
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G. $10	G. $10	Tls. 61,624				
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$[illegible]	$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.10	5½ %	$18 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	none	Ps. 18,640	None	5 %	$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10				...	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	Tls. 27,820 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,150	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 105
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Toukin	12,200 Benefit Shares 1,200	50 Halphong Nominal	35 Halphong Currency	none none	none none	First year None	... ...	$36 sellers $800 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $11,695	None	...	$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	[illegible]	$127,83	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$11,656	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.10	8 %	$6½
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$1,42	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	$12½ sellers
Watkins Limited,	10,000	$10	$10	none	$1,941	35 cents for 1909	5 %	$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000		10	$[illegible] $5,000	$[illegible]	3 % for 1909	...	$6½ sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7		none	$782	None	...	$2½

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